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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Labor Hits Work-Relief Pay

Spending Tops Past 123 Years

League Whispers of Ethiopia

Hitlerites Win at Czech Polls

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Coal Mine

Japan Penetrates North China

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT fixes monthly wages on the $4,000,000,000 work-relief projects at from $19 to $94 a month. All work is divided into four types, unskilled, intermediate, skilled and professional. The scale is based on a survey of 3000 communities and follows the principle of less than the wages in private employment. Hours of work may not exceed 40 per week. No person under 16 shall be employed. At least 90 per cent of all workers on a project must be drawn from the relief rolls. The American Federation of Labor immediately attacks the wage schedules, declaring the differentials applying in various sections of the country unfair—President Green predicts "great social unrest" and strikes.

¶ The Roosevelt Administration, at the present rate, will spend more by the end of 1936 than federal costs equaled in the 123 years from Washington to Taft. Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer of Princeton tells the National Association of Purchasing Agents inflation threatens, but that a buying wave is about to strike. He sees living costs doubling, but private spending adding its force to public spending—Many billions of dollars will be put into circulation.

¶ The League Council, pausing only to hear Reichsführer Hitler's Berlin address, struggles privately with the Italo-Ethiopian problem. Emperor Haile Selassie wires the opening session dramatically demanding protection from encroaching Italy. Geneva realizes that many European and Asiatic influences are pulling strings in Africa. Mussolini may desert the League if he is offended—Statecraft struggles, knowing there is a way out if men will but cling to fair intentions.

¶ Czechoslovakia finds from final returns that the Henlein party, with National Socialist doctrines, wins 44 seats in Parliament. The Agrarians alone are stronger, with 45 seats. The German nationalists may be able to bring about certain changes in the Government. The success of the National Socialist idea has its repercussions in Austria, where the Government feels deep concern over fresh courage taken by the Hitlerites. Many Marxists are said to be going into the Hitler camp—Dissatisfaction makes them accept a reversal of their principles.

¶ Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt goes through the Willow Grove coal mine at Bellaire, Ohio, to observe 400 miners at their accustomed tasks. She emerges to hand diplomas to graduates of the "People's University," an adult school in which coal miners and others use their leisure time to improve their education. Both underground and above ground the President's wife is deeply impressed. She sees things that indicate how thoroughly mental is freedom—Physically these workers may delve in dark galleries all day, but in their trained thinking they may emerge into the light.

¶ Cincinnati's National Conference on Planning gets expert views on making life more livable for "the submerged half" of the population. Edwin S. Burdell, sociologist at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says the Federal Government can afford to leave off the tile baths, metal sinks and other frills in the rehousing program until a better day. He insists on practical things and that a proper perspective be maintained. Neat homes and modern conveniences do not themselves transform the atmosphere of slums; there must be an educational program—There must be ventilation, windows and sunshine in the individual's thinking.

¶ Japanese troops, traveling in motor trucks, cross the Great Wall and invade the demilitarized zone of northern China. Tokyo says Chinese bandits have increased south of the wall and that the invasion will end when the bandits have been crushed. Shanghai says the Japanese military have refused to allow Chinese authorities to enlarge the police force of 9000 scattered men to repel bandits. "Bandits" led Japan into Manchuria and all other occupied districts—But poor China feels it would rather have bandits than their cure.

¶ The ending of one strike sets France to smiling and the beginning of another sets Paris to laughing. The marine workers accept a compromise with the Government so that the great new dock at Le Havre can be dedicated and the huge new liner Normandie sail for New York on schedule. In Paris 1000 screaming midinettes, on strike against a wage reduction by dressmaking houses, storm a fashionable shop and give the gendarmerie a lively tussle. A truce is achieved just when the police are about to stand a charge that threatens them seriously—The girls were about to mow them down with an organized barrage of powder puffs.

Sahara Lighthouse Guides Over Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Algiers, Algeria

THE "ships of the desert"—and of the air—now have their own lighthouse in the midst of the Sahara Desert.

This lighthouse of the desert is known as the "Phare Vueillemin." It was erected at the world-famous "Bidon V" as a monument to the flight over France's overseas possessions, accomplished in 1933 by the French air squadron under the leadership of Gen. Victor Vueillemin.

The lighthouse reaches a height of 90 feet, and its light, which is operated by means of "butane" gas, can be seen at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles in fine weather.

Chinese Report Japanese Drive Over Great Wall

Tokyo Holds Move Forced to Oust Bandits in Northern China

TIENTSIN, China, May 21 (AP)—The Chinese Press reported today that 200 Japanese troops traveling in motor trucks have crossed the Great Wall and reached Tsunhwa in the demilitarized zone of North China.

The reports said the troops were "chasing a group of Chinese residents who oppose the Japanese in southern Jehol."

"A large number of Japanese airplanes is assembled at the Malanyu Great Wall Pass," they added, "and one of them has been flying over Peiping and Tientsin."

Nanking Is Warned Army Of Japan Will Advance To Tientsin If Necessary

SHANGHAI, May 21 (AP)—A spokesman for the Japanese military attaché here announced today that Chinese authorities have been warned by the assistant Japanese military attaché at Nanking that the Kwantung Army has decided to move into the demilitarized zone in North China to suppress bandits.

The spokesman said the Japanese Army is ready to advance as far as Tientsin, if necessary, to wipe out the base for bandits allegedly jeopardizing the Jehol frontier.

Chinese authorities said the demilitarized zone in North China into which Japanese troops were reported advancing today was only weakly defended by between 6000 and 9000 special Chinese police, widely scattered and incapable of offering any resistance to the Japanese.

TOKYO, May 21 (AP)—The War Office quickly issued a statement that Japan has no intention of occupying Chinese territory and that the troops will return to Manchoukuo as soon as "the bandits have been punished and dispersed."

Italy Turning From League To Stresa Pact

France, England Should Act on Ethiopian Clash, Rome Indicates

Geneva King's Hope

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, May 21—The Italo-Ethiopian dispute is proving a particularly hard nut to crack.

Italy maintains that the question is not one for the League at all, but that if international action should become necessary, it is a task for cosignatories with it of the Tripartite Pact, namely, France and England.

The quarrel is divided into three parts. There is first the affair of Ualual, an incident which should easily be settled by arbitration. Italian objections to Ethiopia's nomination of non-Ethiopian jurists isn't taken seriously, any more than Ethiopian objections to Italian nomination of strictly Italian jurists. If Ualual stood by itself, nothing more would probably be heard of the conflict.

The second controversy is over delimitation of frontiers. Ethiopia alleges that Italy is already illegally occupying considerable territory which belongs to Emperor Haile Selassie, and preparing to seize more. This boundary question, too, could be adjusted by an appropriate committee if it went to the heart of the matter.

Economic Obstacles

The third and most important point concerns economic obstacles which Ethiopia is accused of putting in the way of a peaceful expansion of Italy in Africa. Here all kinds of occult forces are undoubtedly at work, both European and Asiatic, so agreement is difficult.

There is, however, no real reason why Ethiopia should prevent legitimate development of Italian industry and commerce, and if an accord could be reached by mediation, warlike preparations would be rendered superfluous.

Yet the very presence of Italian troops and the accumulation of munitions by both sides make a common sense settlement difficult.

Complicating the task of those who are trying to avoid a public discussion which might induce Italy to follow the examples of Japan, Germany or Paraguay and quit the Council, is the demand of Emperor Haile Selassie in a telegram to Secretary General Joseph Avenol, calling on the Council to observe the Covenant and, if Italy declines to submit interpretation of the 1908 treaty, with the whole matter in litigation, to arbitration, to proceed to a League inquiry under Article 15.

"Italy initiated a campaign of propaganda in an endeavor to justify her occupation of Ethiopian territory as a mission of civilization and her aggression and rapacity against our people as the treatment due a barbarous nation," Emperor Haile Selassie told the League Council in his telegram.

"No agreement has been or will be possible by diplomatic means to arrange for a genuine and impartial examination in Italy's present state of mind."

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New Lease Is Taken in Senate On Subject of Control Over Munitions and War Planning

Nye Demands State Department Have Control of Locale of War Maneuvers—Tydings Seeks World Conference on War Debts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—Foreign affairs have suddenly sprung back into their own on the Senate floor, and in behind-the-scenes negotiation, with three outstanding developments:

(1) A filibuster led by Senator Gerald P. Nye (R), of North Dakota, against the naval appropriations bill, designed to secure amendments curbing profits, ending collusion in naval bidding, checking inflammatory statements on foreign affairs by naval men, and giving the Secretary of State authority over the location of naval maneuvers.

(2) Resolution for a conference, introduced by Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland for the purpose of adjusting intergovernmental debts, reducing armaments and securing an arms holiday, stabilizing currencies, and examining the means of reviving world trade.

(3) Preparation, in the State Department, of a bill to give a cabinet committee full license power over American munitions shipments, which might accomplish some of the minimum purposes of the neutrality campaign and perhaps stand in the light of the other neutrality proposals introduced in Congress.

Of these events, the Nye and Tydings speeches stood out as isolated pillars of world-policy sentiment in the Senate. Whether either of them will result in action is open to some doubt. The Tydings proposal hits the Senate—and, it is suspected, the Administration as a whole—at a time when there is a surfeit of conferences, when the European situation is troubled, and general sentiment is more preoccupied on internal affairs than for some time.

Yet, Secretary Morgenthau recently launched a stabilization trial balloon, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce declared in an important statement to the business advisory council that war debts adjustment was an obstacle to stabilization, and the State Department continues its efforts to stimulate world trade through reciprocal agreements.

Senator Tydings in his speech cogently reminded the Senate that another due date for war debts is a few weeks away, that nothing has been paid by the debtors for over a year, and "there is nothing in sight which would lead anyone to suppose that any future installments will be paid."

U. S. Army Officer In Court-Martial On Graft Charge

Defendant Accused of Accepting 'Loan' From a Lobbyist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—A group of major generals is this week court-martialing the first general officer thus tried in 10 years, in an attempt to houseclean the War Department after charges of collusion with lobbyists.

At the same time, a second grand jury of the District of Columbia is considering alleged lobbying conditions at the War Department, after a first grand jury failed to return indictments last year.

The evidence, most of which was unearthed by the House Military Affairs Committee, was so strong as to lead George H. Dern, Secretary of War, sharply to reprimand Col. Joseph I. McMullen, chief of the patents section of the judge advocate general's office, who was accused of taking fees from firms doing business with the army.

Aura of Mystery

The court martial is being held under an aura of mystery, in the officers' mess at the Army War College, and the major generals par-

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Little Advances To Third Round Of British Amateur

Shoots Brilliant Game to Defeat Former Titleholder, and 3

ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA, Eng., May 21 (AP)—In a sharp form reversal, contrasting yesterday's floundering exhibition, William Lawson Little Jr. of San Francisco, the defending champion, gave a spectacular performance today in eliminating Eric Martin-Smith, a former title holder, in the second round of the British amateur golf championship. Little won, 4 and 3.

The husky Californian was one of four Americans who survived the second day of play. Four other invaders from the United States were sent to the sidelines.

Besides Little, the other winners were T. Suffern (Tommy) Tailer Jr. of Piping Rock, L. I., who shot the last six holes in two under par to eliminate Andrew Jamieson Jr., former Scottish champion; Capt. A. Webster-Bullock of Monterey, Calif., and Robert Sweeney, a former New Yorker now living in London.

Brookline Player Loses

The defeated foreign contenders were John Forsman of New York; Robert W. Knowles Jr., of Brookline, Mass.; Guy Hayes of North Andover, Mass., and Robert A. Stranahan of Toledo, Ohio.

Dan R. Topping and Richard M. Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., and Harvey Shaffer of New York, the other members of the American contingent, were not scheduled to play today.

E. Halliwell, the left-handed shotmaker who sprang a surprise yesterday and eliminated C. Ross Somerville of Canada, today accounted for Robert Harris, who won the championship 10 years ago, by a score of 4 and 3.

Upsetter Is Upset

J. H. Bryant, the 22-year-old "unknown," who contributed a major upset yesterday in defeating Jack McLean, the second favorite, was ushered out of the tournament in the second round by W. Fraser Lee of Stockport, on the 19th hole.

Cyril Tolley, winner of the championship in 1929 and now rated second to Little, recorded an easy 6-and-4 victory over William Tulloch, of Cathkin Spaes, in a belated first-round match.

Tolley is in the same half of the draw as Little and long-hitting Leslie Garnett, another Briton, who carried Little to the 19th hole in the semi-final round of the 1934 title tournament.

Germany Listens To Hitler Speech

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BERLIN, May 21—Widely current although unverifiable rumors in political circles today said Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's surprise offering in his Reichstag speech tonight will consist of an invitation to Russia to conclude a nonaggression pact.

Wilhelmstrasse officials would neither confirm nor deny the report.

It also was generally believed Herr Hitler will announce the creation of separate ministries for the Army and Navy. Heretofore they have been combined as one defense ministry.

The importance with which he regards his forthcoming utterance was indicated by the fact that loudspeakers for its amplification were erected in every city and hamlet in Germany.

Green Protests Low Pay Rates Of Relief Work

A. F. of L. Head Says Rates Set by President Will Lead to Trouble

Sees Strikes Ahead

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—President Roosevelt's scale of "security payments" for the new works jobs, ranging as low as $19 a month for unskilled work in the rural South and as high as $94 a month for professional work in northern cities, brought immediate furor from organized labor today.

The attack was not unexpected. The American Federation of Labor held up passage of the $4,880,000,000 bill in the Senate for three weeks this spring by insisting on maintenance of prevailing wage rates in each community. The Administration finally won out and began compiling a comprehensive schedule of wage rates low enough to end criticism from many sections that government relief pay had been so lucrative that workers would not leave it even when private employment was offered.

Based on Local Figures

The wage rates, announced by President Roosevelt, were determined by a local wage committee in each of 300 communities, consisting of one representative of business, one representative of labor and the local relief administrator.

They checked typical wage data for their section against other wage information, including CWA earnings, bureau of labor statistics data on weekly earnings in private industry, agricultural labor rates and placement data from the United States employment service.

Dividing the country into four regions, the President decreed the lowest wage levels for states of the lower South, a somewhat higher level for the states in the upper South and Southwest; an even higher level for a central group; and the highest wage level for New England, the Middl. Atlantic, Lake States and the Mountain and Pacific States. The rates also increase with the size of the city, and with the more skilled-occupation classes.

Have Wide Range

Monthly earnings for unskilled workers vary from $19 in rural communities to $55 in cities over 100,000; for intermediate work, they range from $27 to $65; for skilled work, from $35 to $85, and for the highest type of professional and technical work from $39 to $94.

The President also made public a long list of rules and regulations affecting working conditions of the 3,500,000 men and women to be employed under the gigantic works program. In brief they included the following:

Monthly earnings shall be in the nature of a salary, so that workers are paid for time lost due to weather conditions or temporary interruptions beyond their control.

Open to Slight Adjustment

In order to allow for adjustments, rates of earnings for any class or work in a locality may be adjusted by not more than 10 per cent from the official schedule.

The Civilian Conservation Corps will follow its old rate of pay while wages on PWA projects, and highway and grade crossing elimination jobs will be determined by those in charge of them in accordance with local wage conditions. Supervisory and administrative employees will also be exempt.

Hours of work shall not run in ex-

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Government Action Puts Quick End To Revolt in Portugal

LISBON, Portugal, May 21 (AP)—Several prominent political figures were understood today to be under arrest after a short-lived uprising described as an attempted Communist revolt. The names of the men, reported held on charges of Communistic activity, were not disclosed.

The Government promptly suppressed the disorders yesterday in a move believed prompted by a desire to take precautions during military week, which is being celebrated in the interest of national defense. It was reported that the Government believed Communist agitators had been working in the lower ranks of the navy and feared that the big naval parade scheduled for Thursday might be made the occasion for a revolutionary coup.

Acting on information that Leftists were planning an outbreak, a large detachment of troops and police was dispatched to surround strategic points and round up suspects. Soldiers armed with machine guns stood guard over the Bank of Portugal and all government buildings.

Pombo Takes Off On Natal Flight

MADRID, May 21 (AP)—Transradio dispatches said that Juan Ignacio Pombo, Spanish flier on a flight by easy stages to Mexico to see a childhood sweetheart, took off at 1:18 a. m. today from Bathhurst, Gambia, for Natal, Brazil.

Señor Pombo was quoted as saying he expects to make the flight in a little more than 15 hours if he meets favorable winds.

Problems of Marriage Puzzle Youth

Young People of Today in College and the Last Years of High School Are Persistent in Questions Concerning Marriage, the Home, the Family, Incomes and the Relations of Children to the Family

Questioning Youth
Fourth of 12 Articles

By Arthur J. Todd
Professor of Sociology and Anthropology, Northwestern University

Recently a portrait of a young girl labeled "Adolescence" received wide notice. The artist's evident purpose was to depict this particular age and type as wretched, discontented, disillusioned and in general maladjusted. Cynicism, distrust, uncertainty, unhappiness and utter lack of spontaneity or a wholesome outlook on life marked this wry young face.

I doubt whether this was a portrait of the typical adolescent, even in these difficult times. It savored more of propaganda either for a sour kind of art or a destructive kind of social criticism.

There is no doubt that young people today are questioning, arguing, wondering—but this is entirely healthy. To call all questioning youth maladjusted or neurotic is a libel upon both youth and the social order which continues to produce millions of healthy-minded, vigorous potential citizens. Furthermore, the questioning youth of the twentieth century is the legitimate descendent of those questioning forefathers of the eighteenth who remade the western world.

Fundamental Needs

Everyone has certain fundamental needs or hungers which require reasonable satisfaction. Any social order is in the long run judged by how well it provides these basic satisfactions. Moreover, in an era of rapid change like the present, these satisfactions leap into position as the focal center of most questions.

So it is, that today as never before, young people are facing fundamental social problems and demanding that they have a share in seeking workable solutions. I learn in my conversations with them that they are interrogating both their elders and the whole social order. As the high school graduate finds it increasingly difficult to get a job, he is bound to ask, "What am I going to do?" And if, as is predicted, the high school population in the United States is to double and reach a total of 10,000,000 within the next 10 years, his question has added poignancy.

"What is the good of education anyway," they ask me. "Is all this studying going to get us anywhere?" "How are we going to fit into the world after we have done it, and do we want to fit into the world anyway or should we change it to fit us?"

Persistent Question

One of these basic needs of every normal person is companionship. And an outstanding form of companionship, fitting into a recognized social setting, is defined in terms of marriage with the establishing of family and home. Both in discussion groups and in my conversations with individuals I find that young people in college and the upper years of high school insistently put searching questions bearing upon marriage, family, incomes, and the relations of children to parents.

Probably the most persistent of their questions is: Why shouldn't the school program include definite courses preparing us for marriage and family life? Students have even circulated petitions to the faculty for such courses. "We learn about ancient history," they say, "and the ways and habits of primitive peoples. We are taught certain techniques and professional skills. But we look in vain for definite, positive instruction preparing us for that large and important sector of our lives included in the classification, marriage and the home."

Some institutions have already responded with courses on the family. Some have gone further and given specific courses on marriage. Some, either openly or quietly, are offering clinical service to students on their domestic problems. The American Social Hygiene Association has for several years been promoting courses on marriage and sex hygiene.

However, this is clearly, for them, not enough. I find that they want far more than courses in physiology or cooking to prepare themselves for wholesome family life. "We need to

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Russians Spurn U. S. Relief

MOSCOW, May 21 (AP)—Rejecting a relief contribution of $700 sent by an American Jewish religious organization, Jewish workers in the village of Ozarichy, near Minsk, today announced they would contribute one day's salary to the unemployed of other countries.

A mass meeting passed a resolution, according to Soviet press accounts, to the effect that living conditions of workers were improving here while "in capitalistic countries, including America, the proletariat is starving.

Workers at various points in the Soviet Union have volunteered to contribute one day's salary to the building of three new airplanes authorized to replace the recently wrecked superplane, Maxim Gorky.

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Sees Price Rise

By Orren Jack Turner

Edwin W. Kemmerer

Inflation Drift Is Forecast By Currency Expert

Huge Federal Spending Means Higher Prices, Kemmerer Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—At its present rate of expenditure, the Roosevelt Administration will have spent in the four years ending in 1936 the equivalent of federal costs during the 123 years from the time of Washington to the close of the Taft Administration, according to Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, Walker professor of international finance at Princeton University.

Dr. Kemmerer saw inflationary tendencies strong in most of the major federal policies brought into effect by the Roosevelt program. He indicated this in an address before the National Association of Purchasing Agents meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night and he forecast a doubling of the cost of living for Americans within the next few years. Depreciated currency, large public expenditures and gold and silver buying policies all foretold the national drift, he declared, and the history of inflationary movements made the present talk of controlled inflation idle.

Spending Wave Forecast

Dr. Kemmerer's forecast was made against a background of reports from the 1600 purchasing executives attending the convention from the United States, Mexico and Canada — representing companies that spend around $10,000,000,000 yearly for durable goods and commodities—that heavy orders are indexing the imminence of a huge buying wave.

The summation of this consensus came in a nation-wide analysis by the association's business survey committee, which states that an era of industrial spending unequaled since the depression set in six years ago will put billions of dollars into circulation in the next year.

According to W. E. Campbell, chairman of the survey group, this is a conservative estimate based on present and contemplated commitments by the corporate consumers who purchase from three fourths to five sixths of all the durable goods produced.

Warning by Dickinson

Dr. Kemmerer's thesis that the Government is spending money twice as fast as it receives it, was affirmed in a speech by Charles R. Hook, president of the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, while John Dickinson, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, calling attention to the improved condition of business generally, delivered a sharp warning against businessmen adopting an attitude that would "reverse the progress which has been made."

"The really dangerous phase of the country's debt situation," Dr. Kemmerer said, "is not the present size of our national debt, but the rate at which the debt is growing and that the factors which usually cure such government expenditures are at present not working. Certainly political conditions in our country are such that it makes control of inflation extremely uncertain."

He found in the Patman Bonus Bill another expression of "the age-old fallacy that you can increase your purchasing power by increasing the amount of money." Other;

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Police Disperse Paris Midinettes

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—One thousand screaming and shouting midinettes, on strike in protest against wage reductions, jammed the street beside the Ministry of Marine today in an attempt to picket a fashionable dress house.

Police were given a busy half-hour handling the demonstrators, but they finally were dispersed with injured feelings the only casualties.

The host of pickets found little difficulty in persuading others to join their ranks, since today was the first clear, warm morning in many days, and the dressmakers' assistants were quite willing to remain away from their tasks.

House Kills Proposal For State Lottery

By Vote of 188 to 40 the Lower Branch of Legislature Defeats Bill

Boston Today—

Also saw Mayor start drive for lower light rates—Taxi drivers victims of Millen crime ask $10,000 for retribution—Old-age pension age limit reduction from 70 to 65 years recommended by legislative committee—Curley and labor condemn relief wage fixing by Washington—Harvard hangs portrait of John Reed, famous Communist.

***Lotteries*—Denunciation Piles Up on State Proposal**

Completely dissolving the deadlock which last week gave lottery opponents many serious moments, the House today overwhelmingly defeated the state lottery proposal, 188 to 40. Their action followed four thundering denunciations of the plan. These were hurled at doubtful Representatives—pondering the revenue possibilities as well as the moral connotations of passing this type of legislation—by the baseball world, the Federation of Women's Clubs, and two churches.

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely at a friendship dinner tendered Manager "Joe" Cronin of the Boston Red Sox spoke bitingly last night. "Lotteries will take public attention away from the wholesome game of baseball," he said.

Applause shook the New Ocean House in Swampscott when the Federation of Women's Clubs was asked from the platform to get behind the drive to bar lotteries as "the most pernicious thing that could come into the country."

Said Cardinal O'Connell, "It is an established fact that wherever these lotteries have been established they have proved a terrific source of corruption."

The General Court was asked to "take full and immediate responsibility for killing the lottery issue," in a resolution passed by the Massachusetts Congregational Conference and Missionary Society.

***Lights*—Mayor Plans Cheaper Rates Attack**

In dingy Boston City Hall today hopes soared for early cuts in electric-light rates. Mayor Mansfield and his assistants planned strategic attacks on the Edison Electric Illuminating Company.

Like alert generals they were quick to pounce upon the advantage offered them yesterday when the State Senate put holding companies under supervision of the Department of Public Utilities. The State will squeeze from the bottom in wiping away fictitiously high valuations placed upon utility property. Boston will squeeze from the top with a driving plea for reductions placed before the department.

The Mayor asked the city council to appropriate $15,000 for preparation of the case and its continued presentation. He means business. The Legislature means business. So Boston may yet realize its long-cherished hope, namely that midnight oil—now termed current—wouldn't cost so much.

Governor Curley Ready To Launch Light Drive

If electricity firms needed another campaign for lower rates directed at them, it came today in the form of a gubernatorial threat. After a month's preparation and study, Governor Curley's plan for lowered rates is now ready, he announced today. It includes property revaluations and his sliding scale scheme. He will present it in the form of a message to the Legislature on Thursday.

***Molway*—Victims in Lynn Case Ask State to Pay**

Into the collective laps of nine House ways and means committee members today was thrown the thought-provoking problem of Louis Berrett and Clement P. Molway, victims of mistaken identification and newspaper publicity.

Poured from the heart into committee ears was their story. It began more than a year ago when the two men were obscure Boston taxi drivers. Unimpressive, without influence, they were protesting but impotent when police charged them with murder resulting from a theater holdup.

Pleading innocence they were being tried and on a fair way toward conviction when the Millen brothers and Abe Faber confessed guilt of the crime.

Released, their first joy soon vanished. The law had cleared them. The press, public opinion, had not. Big headlines left vague impressions. Jobs were denied them.

Jail, questioning, the trial all faded in memory; the effects became etched. Today they ask the state for $10,000 each that they may go away and start life anew.

The committee is considering its recommendations.

***Wages*—Reductions For Public Works Attacked**

Washington's wage reduction announcement for federal relief works

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Boston Today—Lights, Pension, Lottery, Wage—

(Continued from Page 1)

projects was attacked from two fronts here today.

Governor Curley banged his fist down with the declaration that "the wage standards built up during the past 50 years are in danger of being destroyed," if local authorities did not determine the wage scales.

Labor's Robert J. Watt insists that the reductions would be "fatal to New England."

Mr. Watt, secretary of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor, visibly perturbed by the announcement that monthly wages both for skilled and unskilled labor were to be reduced to $94 and $40 respectively, foresaw the immediate dropping of all wage scales.

"Private industry is bound to drop its wage rates in conformation with the Government's," he declared, "and all of the too few wage increases we have been able to get for the past 50 years will avail us nothing."

The Governor's free spending policy and his increased work and wages policy is in direct opposition to this announcement of wage reduction; even though Massachusetts appears on the list of states singled out by Washington for the highest wage brackets.

Reed—Communist's Portrait Hangs at Harvard

The red of Communism was infused into the crimson of Harvard, today. On the stair wall of Adams House, named for Samuel Adams, was the newly hung portrait of graduate John Reed, Communist-extraordinary, whose tomb lies near that of Lenin under the Kremlin wall.

Not for his Communism, however, was Reed's portrait accepted by the Harvard Corporation and hung. Nor yet in spite of it.

Reed, said the nonpartisan alumni group who have the portrait, was distinguished by "courage, idealism and independent mind"—qualities "deserving of recognition by Harvard men." Reed had left the impress of a rugged and kindling mind on his times. The scrolls of Harvard were ample enough to honor such merit—be it achieved under the red banner of the hammer and sickle, or the fleur-de-lis of the Bourbons.

Like a meteor, Reed burned his way through the war era. Harvard dubbed him one of its brilliant graduates, just 25 years ago. He was drawn into the newspaper maelstrom surrounding Lincoln Steffens in New York, went to cover a strike and remained to picket, and had his first fling at revolution with Villa in Mexico. Villa met him, and added the title, "My Johnny."

Reed covered the war and was disgusted. Thence to Moscow where the torch met his inflammable nature. He tried to convert America and passed on in prison converting Finland. Today, his face looked out from canvas on the America he tried to save from capitalism, and Harvard, out of its amplitude, paid him honor.

Legislative Inquiry Into 'Reds' Is Sought

Is the red flag of Communism waved in Massachusetts? State Senator Edward C. Carroll, South Boston, doesn't know. He would like to.

Today he filed a bill calling for legislative investigation of Red activities. To the very ends of their tentacles would he pursue anarchist movements in this cradle of American liberty

Past American Legion Commander, Senator Carroll used big words dealing with Bay State Reds. His bill calls for: "An investigation of the diffusion of subversive propaganda instigated from foreign countries and attacking the form of government guaranteed by our Constitution.

"The people want to know what is really going on in the way of communistic activity here," he explained.

Pensions—Committee Favors Lower Age Limit

There was joy today in the ranks of the elderly people who have been lobbying in State House corridors for old-age pensions. The joint legislative Pension Committee gave them a modicum of pleasure when it favored reducing the age limit from 70 to 65 years and outlined payments which it was estimated would triple old-age pension costs in the State within five years.

"It won't be like the Townsend plan," one veteran said, "but a $30,-a-month top is better than nothing."

The new proposal is still very nebulous. It faces both House and Senate action. Furthermore, one of its chief sources of income depends upon Congressional passage of the pending social security law which among other things provides for a $15-a-month federal contribution to state old age assistance payments.

The present state pension costs $6,000,000 yearly. The proposed plan would mount to about $18,000,000 in five years. The added sums would come from the federal contribution and from a new 10 per cent tax on horse and dog betting. It is estimated this last source would yield $7,000,000 annually.

Under the new plan, the State would bear most of the burden, cities and towns contributing but one quarter of the cost.

The measure, it was estimated today, would bring the total of those receiving old-age pensions in Massachusetts up to 36,000. At present 21,000 are on the rolls.

★ ★ ★

["Up and Down Beacon Hill" tells legislative story of pensions.]

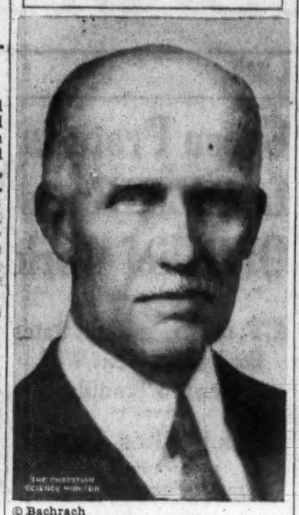
Rotch—Promotion For His ERA Work on Way

Ability to give increased aid to longer lists of needy on a standard or decreased financial allotment from the federal pocket book has won promotion for Arthur G. Rotch, State ERA Administrator for Massachusetts, it was learned here today.

While Administrator Rotch could not be reached to comment on the proposed change which is expected either to take him to Washington as an aid to Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, or to take over the New England ERA directorship—the promotion has been foreseen for some time.

Mr. Rotch's prominence as a "relief genius" has increased steadily since he took over the State Administratorship last October when Joseph P. Carney resigned. He not only has been able to get an increased allotment for the State on many occasions but while aiding increasing numbers of needy he managed to put away a reserve fund that proved invaluable when relief funds in Washington ran low in March.

Promoted



© Bachrach

Arthur G. Rotch
Massachusetts State ERA Administrator

Education—New Adult Center Is Announced

Adult education — for lawyers, milkmen and even legislators—is the plan of a new educational institution set up today on old Beacon Hill.

Prof. Kirtley Mather of Harvard and Miss Dorothy Hewitt, adult education expert, have incorporated the Boston Center for Adult Education which is to replace the Twentieth Century Adult Education Center.

The new center will be wider in scope Dr. Mather said today. Three 10-week terms of varied courses will be offered. Classes will be held in the late afternoon or evening. The variety of courses, from the arts to languages and even business, will be enlarged as facilities and funds permit. At first the classes will be limited to 25 adult students as the purpose of the center is to teach by the "fireside method."

This system where students and professors sit informally around a fireplace, while little of the old classroom atmosphere, is considered by the Boston educators to be the approach most successful in teaching the adult who "is less teachable under the old desk and blackboard system." Harvard and other New England college professors and businessmen will assist in teaching the classes.

Chamber—It's Waiting To Congratulate Roosevelt

Among those who are grateful for the current national bonus controversy are local telegraph offices. Flooded wires have carried pro and con pleas to Massachusetts representatives in Washington. Today they received fair warning of another deluge to come.

Just as soon as President Roosevelt vetoes the Patman bonus, congratulatory messages will pour from Boston Chamber of Commerce members and other business leaders. This was revealed today at the Chamber's annual meeting.

Other business included in the meeting was election of eight directors each to serve three year terms. Those chosen were: Roland R. Harrison, Charles G. Bancroft, Prescott Bigelow, Harry J. Carlson, Paul F. Clark, George H. Cough, Edmund F. Leland and Carl M. Spencer.

Prisons—They're to Keep On Making Goods for State

To motorists whizzing along streets those metal stop signs may not mean anything beyond application of the foot to the brake pedal. But to hundreds of men behind grim prison walls they mean hours of fruitful work learning a trade.

To the legislature they mean other things. They mean pressure from labor groups who want to abolish the competition of prison work; and they also mean a useful solution to part of the prison problem.

Gray prison walls clashed with busy industry in the great walnut paneled House of Representatives yesterday, and in the hour's heated debate that followed, the prisons emerged victorious. The statute which compels Massachusetts municipalities to buy prison made goods when prices and quality are comparable will emphatically remain on the books.

Traffic signals, license plates, and brooms are chief items of prison manufacture.

Harvard—Lampy's Grin Marred by New Padlocks

Two shiny new padlocks of the six-lever type gave the grin of the Harvard Lampoon building a nickle-plated effect today, while the three principal officers of the undergraduate fun magazine responsible for the recent issue banned from the mails, accepted a verbal spanking from Lampoon trustees.

The locks and hasps on "Lampy's" front door, which forms the mouth of the building, fashioned like a jester's face, stood out like gold teeth. Meanwhile the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily paper and close rival of Lampy, ran banner headlines and intimate details of the woodshed episodes. There was no need today for The Crimson to manufacture its annual tale about the sale of Lampy's building due to inability to keep up mortgage payments—for Lampy was in real trouble.

Three new officers of the Lampoon were announced today, John A. Carley, president, Winthrop H. Lee, treasurer, and Judson Bemis, secretary. These take the chairs left vacant by Robert Terrall, J. G. Scannell and Arthur Perry who tendered their resignations last night at the request of Lampoon Trustees.

An official statement from Dr. James B. Conant, University President, said "The University has taken no action in regard to the Lampoon." The Cambridge Police also denied participation in the ousting, but it was remembered that court action against the funsters was threatened unless some action was taken to purge those responsible for the recent parody on Esquire.

Goodwin—He's After Some Shoe Business for State

When Boston thinks of Beacon Hill's "stormy petrel," Frank A. Goodwin, it brings to mind stern regulations in connection with automobiles. That is because of his position as state registrar of motor vehicles.

Few people ever consider him as being interested in walking. That's why Governor Curley was surprised today when Mr. Goodwin entered the gubernatorial office and announced: "Jim, I want to talk about shoes."

Deft probing by suave Governor Curley developed that the Brotherhood of Shoe and Allied Craftsmen has asked Mr. Goodwin to see him and urge him to try and get federal authorities to have Army shoes made here. They also hoped the Governor would see what he could do about getting some other shoe business for this section. The brotherhood wants more jobs.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	"The Mail Bag";	Baseball game	'Hits and Encores';
5:15	Agricultural reports	French lesson	"Story Builder";	recordings and
5:30	"The Singing Lady";	"Jack Armstrong";	Male quartet	shopping talks
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'	Records; news	Soloist; organ	"Dick Tracy"
6:00	Evening Journal	Evening Tattler	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	"The Story Man"	Features; news	Music; scores	"Bobby Benson";
6:30	News; vocalist,	"Lum and Abner";	'Rhythm Roundup'	CBS comedians
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	'The Dixie Chords'	Minute Men talk	Dramatic sketch
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	NBC vocal trio	Just Entertainm'nt	News Service
7:15	"Tony and Gus"	NBC piano duo	"Just Plain Bill";	Fisher Orchestra
7:30	Radio Nature League,	Popular vocal	Merry-Go-Round	"Street Singer";
7:45	"Jimmie Allen"	'Easy Aces,' sketch	Boake Carter, news	Williams Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Leo Reisman's Or-	"Lavender and Old	'Enjoying Music';
8:15	dramtaic sketch	chestra; soloist	Lace"; musical	Charlotte Ens'mble
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	"Melodiana"; vocal	Hawaiian music
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch.	his orchestra	soloists; orchestra	Science talk
9:00	"Red Trails"; North-	Ben Bernie's Orch.;	Bing Crosby; solo-	Gill Orchestra
9:15	west Mounted story.	Alice Faye	ist; orchestra	Organ; soloist
9:30	"Hands Across Bor-	Ed Wynn; Graham	Female vocal-in-	Le Paradis Orch.
9:45	der"; soloists; orch.	McNamee; orch.	strumentalists	News Service
10:00	"Fibber McGee and	'Chocolate Sold'r';	Casa Loma Orch.;	Perley Stevens and
10:15	Molly"; comedy	Francia White;	speakers; soloist	his orchestra
10:30	Talk; dance music	James Melton;	Spotlight Revue	CBS piano team
10:45	"Hum and Strum"	players; orchestra	Musical Rhymester	Consumers talk
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Bergin Orchestra
11:15	Delaporte Orchestra	Myers Orchestra	Weeks's Orchestra	Network speaker
11:30	Dorsey Brothers and	Sports; organist,	Claude Hopkins &	Bud Miller and his
11:45	their orchestra	'The Hoofinghams'	his orchestra	Old Timers

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band concert, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.
2:30 WEEI, Al Pearce and his Gang; popular variety program.
3:00 WNAC, Red Sox-Cleveland game, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WEEI, Women's Radio Review; speakers; orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "One Man's Family," dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Hal Kemp and his orchestra; Babs and her Brothers.
8:15 WAAB, "Is the Engineering Field Overcrowded?" Dr. James L. Tryon.
8:30 WBZ, "House of Glass"; dramtic sketch and orchestra.
8:30 WEEI, "Pageant of Progress"; dramtic sketches and music.
8:30 WNAC, "Broadway Varieties"; Guy Robertson; Elizabeth Lennox; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "Our Home on the Range"; dramatic sketch, with John Charles Thomas, baritone; William Daly's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; amateur show; orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedy team; popular orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Ricardo Cortez, narrator.
10:30 WAAB, Gene Baker, bass-baritone; concert orchestra.
10:30 WEEI, Ray Noble and his orchestra; vocal soloists.

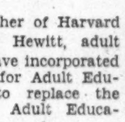
Boston Events

Tonight

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—"May in Paris" program, 8:30.
March, Sambre et Meuse....Planquette
Overture to "Orpheus".....Offenbach
Nocturne: "Fêtes".....Debussy
"La Bohème," Fantasia.....Puccini
Carnival in Paris.....Svendsen
Air, "Printemps qui commence," from "Samson and Delilah"...Saint-Saëns
Gypsy Song from "Carmen".....Bizet
Soloist: Louise Bernhardt, Soprano
"Bolero".....Ravel
"L'Amour de l'Apache".....Offenbach
Adolphe Robicheau—Grace Geroud (French American Dancers)
"Estudiantina," Waltz.....Waldteufel
Marche Hongroise.....Berlioz

Movies



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Edward Everett Horton in Peter B. Kyne's "$10 Raise." Fenway, 12:37, 3:21, 6:05, 8:49. Paramount, 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:46, 5:34, 8:22. "G-Men."

EXETER—Helen Hayes in "Vanessa." 3:35, 6:25, 9:15. "Shadow of Doubt."

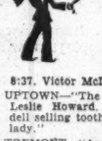
FINE ARTS—"Two Hearts in Waltz Time," long popular Viennese screen operetta. 1:20, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45.

KEITH'S—"Let 'Em Have It," with Richard Arlen. Department of Justice men stage battles with gangsters. 10 a. m., 12, 1:58, 3:57, 5:56, 7:55, 9:54.

ORPHEUM—Charles Butterworth mistaken for a desperado in "Baby Face Harrington." 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Vaudeville.

STATE—Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables," with Charles Laughton and Fredric March. 12:08, 2:30, 4:55, 7:20, 9:45. Mickey Mouse.

METROPOLITAN—"Goin' to Town," with Mae West in modern costume, as a cattle ranch heiress in society circles at Rio de Janeiro and Long Island. 1:30 a. m., 2:00, 4:30, 7:45, 10:30. Stage: Olga Baclanova and vaudeville.



MODERN — "Great God Gold." Exposes some methods of crooked stock jobbers. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:46, 5:35, 8:20. Ben Bernie in "Stolen Harmony."

BOSTON—"Laddie," Gene Stratton Porter's story, 11:46 a. m., 2:43, 5:40, 8:37. Victor McLaglen in "The Informer."

UPTOWN—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," with Leslie Howard. 1, 4, 7, 10. Joan Blondell selling toothpaste in "Traveling Saleslady."

TREMONT—"Ann Vickers," and "Helldorado." 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"The Scarlet Pimpernel," 3:20, 6:20, 9:20. Victor McLaglen and Edmund Lowe in "Under Pressure."

UNIVERSITY—Claudette Colbert in "Private Worlds." 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "Traveling Saleslady."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Leon Errol comedy; Oswald the Rabbit cartoon; Screen Snapshots; Grand Canyon views; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

STRAND—"The First World War." 1:21, 4:40, 8. "The Girl From Missouri."

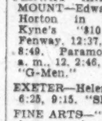
Music

NORMON DE RASKE—Tenor. Song recital. Reginald Boardman, accompanist. Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

FAELTEN PIANO SCHOOL—Recital by students of the Preparatory Course. 30 Huntington Avenue. Free. 8.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC—Open house concert. Anneliese Gruner, contralto. Brahms, Strauss, Gliere, Ponchielli, and Giordani songs. 44 Church Street, Cambridge. 8:15.

HARVARD GLEE CLUB—W. G. Kirby, conductor. Bach, Morley, Brahms, Sullivan, Wagner and English folk song. Steps of the Widener Library, Harvard University, Cambridge. 7.



Other Events

DR. A. E. STRATH-GORDON—President of the Atlantean Research Society, lectures: "The Key to the Treasure Chamber of Antiquity." Richards Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

ERA PARTY—Talk by Walter Leon Hess: "Bridge in Several Languages"; ERA Orchestra; bridge and other games. Church of the Redemption, Ipswich and Boylston Streets. 8.

BISHOP-LEE SCHOOL—Senior recital: Dramatic sketches, etc. 73 Mt. Vernon Street. 8:15.

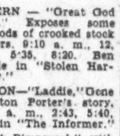
ERA LECTURE—"Will the Japanese War Lords Rule Asia or Ruin Japan?" by Kendric N. Marshall of Harvard. Free. 316 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

FAELTEN SCHOOL—Recital by students of the college course. 30 Huntington Avenue. Noon. Free.

Other Events



WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Thirteenth annual flower show in the clubhouse and garden. The President's Silver Bowl will be awarded for the most beautifully decorated room. Bus will leave at 2 and 3 for tour of Chestnut Hill gardens. Show at clubhouse opens at noon.

ART MUSEUM—Guidance by Miss Maginnis: Ship Models. 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Dr James B. Conant, president of Harvard University, speaks on "The Relation of Harvard University to the Community." Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Molecules Like Chains of Sausage Described Before M.I.T. Fraternity

Crystals that make rayon blouses, silk stockings and worsted suits akin to the diamond and common table salt have just been described by Dr. J. R. Katz of the University of Amsterdam in an address before the Sigma Xi fraternity of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Like a magician pulling rabbits and ribbon candy from silk top hats, the speaker told of his work with recently discovered plant molecules, now known to resemble chains of sausage.

Each link in the chain is now recognized as a molecule. Yet six months ago physical scientists thought no one would ever see these structures which were supposed to be so small as to be beyond the reach of microscopes. Physicists and botanists now know that these divisions of matter have been right under their noses all the time—perfectly visible. Such bodies are of primary importance to the development of several industries, for it is in the rearrangement of molecular chains that produce modern fabrics such as rayon. Stronger textiles and more durable automobile tires have been made possible.

In his address Dr. Katz showed anew that a chain is no stronger than its weakest link, and explained that the desirable properties of fibers and all other organic materials used in modern commerce depend upon molecular arrangements. The X-ray has played an important role in this research, permitting laboratories to gain new conceptions of the ultimate structures obtainable through compounds.

Dr. Katz is carrying on experiments at Technology now on the structure of fibers. He hopes to outline methods for increasing and controlling such desirable properties as strength, toughness, stretch, and resilience in well-known materials. There was just a hint in his address, too, that some new miracle of the test tube is on the verge of discovery through the same type of development which has already produced rayon and synthetic rubber.

Sales Tax Vote To Help Needy Due in Illinois

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 21 (AP)—Democratic and Republican leaders of the Illinois House of Representatives marshaled their forces today for what promised to be a showdown fight on the state relief crisis while "hunger marchers" assembled for another demonstration near the Capitol.

Minority Republican members of the House who have blocked passage of a three-cent sales tax as an emergency act to provide relief funds, on the eve of today's battle, offered a definite alternative proposal.

Alternative Proposal

Clinton Searle of Rock Island, minority leader in the lower chamber, announced he would introduce a resolution which would "order and direct the people of the state to pay into the state treasury" all moneys owing the Federal Government—and that such funds should be used for immediate relief.

The vanguard of the "hunger marchers" after setting up kitchens to feed the several hundred they expected to attend from all parts of the State, went into secret session to plan for a mass meeting today. They said the demonstration would be continued with the entire group staying in Springfield until a method to restore relief, which ended May 1, was found.

102 Votes Needed

State and city officials indicated, however, that the marchers would not be permitted to stay on after the mass meeting.

Democratic leaders were hopeful they could swing 102 votes for the emergency clause of the sales tax which would raise funds which Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Relief Administrator, insisted Illinois must produce before further government money will be supplied.

On four previous occasions Democrats have halted the roll call in the House when it became apparent they lacked enough votes to pass the bill on an emergency basis. Today, however, they have indicated they will allow the vote to be completed, win or lose.

Other Funds Diverted

Over the State, the thousands who went "foodless" Sunday were joined by additional thousands yesterday. Gov. Henry Horner estimated that the number without supplies "from now until the Legislature acts would be 20,000.

In Cook County (Chicago), bare necessities were provided about 10,000 of the neediest. The county relief authorities accomplished this by diverting for food funds set aside to meet their unpaid obligations.

Clayton Smith, president of the county board, said he was certain that, if the sales tax increase could not be passed on an emergency basis it would be adopted effective July 1 and Washington would advance money to ease the situation.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Legalized betting proponents have enjoyed a "Roman holiday" in the Massachusetts Legislature for the last two years. They have ridden roughshod over all opposition and have cleared the way for horse and dog racing. But the same wild ride has carried them into a very uncomfortable situation.

That situation has been nicely prepared by the legislative committee on pensions. Reporting favorably a bill reducing from 70 to 65 years the eligibility age for old age assistance, the committee has been casting about for some new source of revenue so that the expense will not be saddled upon the taxpayer.

In this search, the prospective millions which flow through horse and dog track betting windows loom large, so large that the committee has advised a 10 per cent tax on the gross betting receipts at all Massachusetts tracks.

Here is how they are figuring the old-age assistance costs and how they are considering meeting them:

The costs now are $6,000,000, which, under the law, are borne two thirds by the cities and towns and one third by the State. The committee members figure that the expenses will jump to more than $18,000,000 under the old-age assistance changes they have proposed. For instance, not only did they propose reducing the age to 65 but they advocated a change in the State's share, so that the State will pay three quarters and the cities and towns one fourth to aid real estate owners.

To balance the old-age assistance budget, the members figure only $8,-000,000 from the Federal Government's $15-a-month pension proposal. Added to this $8,000,000 would be $3,000,000 from the liquor tax which now pays the State's one-third share.

The proposed 10 per cent tax would produce the rest of the $18,-000,000 or more needed for the new plan. Senator Francis M. McKeown, staunch opponent of dog racing, is the author of this 10 per cent idea.

It is argued that Massachusetts will have two horse tracks, one at East Boston and another at Agawam, near Springfield, and three dog tracks. Some committee members believe that the betting handle at each horse track will be $20,000,-000 a year, thus producing a $4,000,-000 tax. The rest would come from dog racing.

This tax would not be the State's entire share of betting receipts. It would be sliced off the receipts before the bets are paid. From the remaining 90 per cent, the State would retain another 3½ per cent and the track owners 6½ per cent. The rest would go to the bettors.

★ ★ ★

The favorable committee report on this measure places the horse-and dog-racing backers in a difficult situation. They will not favor the 10 per cent slice because of its so-called burden on the track owners and the bettors. But if they vote against it, or if track men openly oppose it, they will be "taking a crack" at old-age assistance. And legislators know that they cannot afford to be on the wrong side of this issue. So there is little doubt that many legislators will go through several sleepless nights over the betting-old age assistance plan.

One thing the committee men favoring the 10 per cent tax plan have not considered is "What will be used for money when the betting wave washes all available cash away from the betting public?" Who will "pay the freight" when legalized betting is no longer able to pay $4,000,000 a year to the State?

Furthermore, might not the revenue feature constitute a major stumblingblock in the path of the betting opponents in future drives to eliminate legalized betting in Massachusetts?

It is well known that although before national prohibition saloons were a curse to Alaska, the voters retained them because the saloon taxes were used to support the schools. There are those who feel that, as in the case of the Alaskan saloons, the horse and dog tracks might be retained for the sake of the revenue long after the public had become thoroughly disgusted with them.

Edgar M. Mills

Panama Shoe Workers Strike

PANAMA, Republic of Panama, May 20 (AP)—Workers in shoe factories to the number of about 500, yesterday went on strike protesting a 25 per cent salary cut. Manufacturers appealed to the Government for protection against posible sabotage or interference with the use of strikebreakers.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class matter November 25, 1908, at the post office at Boston, Mass., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Chandler & Co.
BOSTON

Black Satin
makes its debut for summer, 1935
29.75
Black satin with its cool, liquid sheen is tailored in trim bodices and flares ever so slightly in the new, shorter, fuller skirts! Dotted Swiss ruffles from Regency days . . pastel scarfs . . bunches of pastel violets transform the dresses completely into summer fashions. Misses — 5th floor.

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 Park Street
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins JUNE 10

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For Your Furs
Only Trust Your Furs to Experts
Call KEN. 3870-3918
and our motor will call for your furs
Spaulding-Riedel
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TENDER MORSELS of GOODNESS
MUELLER'S ELBOW MACARONI
CHILDREN LOVE IT!

SMART HOSTESSES SERVE STRAWBERRIES WITH DRAKE'S CAKES

For every dollar you invest for groceries at your First National Stores you receive in return a dividend in the form of high quality. Everything you buy at our stores has our guarantee of satisfaction or your money cheerfully refunded. We safeguard our quality by paying a premium to get better quality foods for our stores.

Where HIGH Quality is always LOW Priced

Money Savers
These are not specials - they are everyday low First National prices. It will pay you to compare prices with what you pay elsewhere.

Finast Cookies	Assorted kinds	2 Lbs	25c
Soda Crackers		2 Lb Ctn	19c
Graham Crackers		2 Lb Ctn	21c
Tuna Fish	Fancy Light	No 1 Tin	25c
Chateau Cheese	Plain or Pimento	½ Lb Pkg	17c
Kraft Cheese	American, Whith, Velvetta	½ Lb. Pkg.	17c
Finast Applesauce		No 2 Tin	10c
Pea Beans	York State	3 Lbs	13c
Pure Olive Oil		4 oz Bot	14c
Sliced Bacon	Sugar Cured	Lb	33c
Finast Bread Flour		Lge 24½ Lb Bag	85c
Pastry Flour	Old Homestead	Lge 24½ Lb Bag	81c
Finast Grapefruit		No 2 Tin	10c
Del Monte Peaches		Lge Tin	17c
Finast Peaches		Lge Tin	17c
Richmond Peaches		Lge Tin	15c
Del Monte Pears		Lge Tin	21c
Finast Pears	Bartlett Variety	Lge Tin	21c
Richmond Pears		2 No 2 Tins	25c
Cream of Wheat		28 Oz Pkg	23c
Wheatena		22 Oz Pkg	23c
Kellogg's Corn Flakes		Pkg	7c
Post Toasties		Pkg	7c
Grape-Nuts		18 Oz Pkg	17c
Diamond Walnuts	Large Budded	Lb	25c
Pillsbury's	PANCAKE FLOUR	Pkg	10c
Kaffee Hag		1 Lb Tin	45c
Sanka	Decaffeinated Coffee	1 Lb Tin	45c
Brookside	Fresh Heavy Cream	½ Pt Jar	14c

IT'S THE TOP—IN QUALITY AND THE BOTTOM—IN PRICE
TOMATO JUICE
It's so good we don't have to add seasoning to improve the flavor - only juice from solid ripe tomatoes - no preservatives.
Big 25 oz Tin 10c

Lux	For Washing All Fine Fabrics	2 Sm Pkgs 19c	Lge Pkg 22c
Lux Toilet Soap		4 Bars	25c
Ammonia	Bellview - Cloudy Style Full Strength	2 Qt Bots	29c
Royal Gelatin Desserts		3 Pkgs	17c
Pineapple	Finast Label Dole's Best Sliced	2 No 2½ Tins	39c
Richmond Peas	Tender Sifted	2 No 2 Tins	29c
Prunes	Large Meaty Santa Clara	3 Lbs Bulk	25c
Stuffed Olives	Finast Label Spanish	15 oz Goblet	33c
Marmalade	Pure Orange - Mirabel	1 Lb Jar	15c
Grape Jelly	Pure Mirabel	2 10 oz Jars	25c
Currant Jelly	Pure Mirabel	2 10 oz Jars	29c
Olive Oil	Pastene's Pure Italian	Pt Tin 45c	½ Pt Bot 23c
Sweet Rye Bread		1 Lb Loaf	8c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

Mel-O-Ripe Bananas	4 Lbs 17c	Native Rhubarb	3 Lbs 10c
Asparagus	Large Bunches 25c	Cucumbers	Large Native 2 For 15c
Green Beans	New Arrivals 2 Lbs 13c	Carrots	Large Bunches Bunch 6c

Crackers	BEECH-NUT Cream Crackers, Butter Wafers, Saltines	2 Pkgs 19c
Shredded Wheat		2 Pkgs 23c
Baker's	Premium Chocolate	½ Lb Bar 19c
Formay	A Swift's Premium Shortening	1 Lb Tin 17c
S.O.S.	Send One Box Top to S. O. S. Co., Chicago, Ill., for Free Sink Tray	2 Pkgs 23c

MAN-KIND U. S. INSPECTED & PASSED DOG & CAT FOOD
Quality Dog Food
Only sweet, fresh, wholesome REAL beef and mutton in this highest quality U. S. inspected Pet Food. They deserve the best.
As good as the food on your table

BLUE LABEL ★ KETCHUP ★

* the finest Ketchup ever
*IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

NRA CODE
FIRST NATIONAL STORES INC.

Bookshop Founded on Classics Matches Connecticut's Dignity

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Salisbury, Conn., when last we visited it, had the certain austere Colonial dignity which is the hallmark of this New England town and to which it has continued to ring true ever since it was bought for £700 in 1733. Our destination was the Housatonuc Bookshop facing the White Hart Inn at a fork in the Main Street. As we were admitted through the front door an extremely active Elkhound puppy essayed to wriggle her way out. Later we learned she had been christened Hedda Gabler, a name more in keeping with her literary background than with her own thoroughly joyous, loving disposition—quite the reverse of Ibsen's cyclonic heroine.

The owner of Hedda, Maurice Firuski, having served a post-Harvard apprenticeship at Dunster House in Cambridge, Mass., opened the Housatonuc Bookshop in 1930. Even a dog's gamboling could not wholly interrupt the austere impression which the interior of this fine old house, built in 1800, not only continued but augmented. It is not a forbidding austerity, but rather one which suggests the reserve of the thoroughbred and of beauty greatly rewarding but not easily plumbed.

Fiction Used as Bait

In our talk Mr. Firuski soon unfolded the reason for this.

"I believe that every bookshop should have a sound foundation of the classics and of good translations," he told me. "Of course we have to carry modern fiction, but only as bait. Young people, especially, begin with recent things and work backward, and bookshops should have standard works to which they are gradually attracted and which imbue them with a liking for the best in literature."

The two front rooms in this four-square house are flanked on all sides by bookshelves, and these in turn contain such a distinguished company as is seldom the bibliophile's good fortune to encounter in city or village. Even the most casual and uninitiated eye could not fail to make note of the rows upon rows of Press books and rare editions. Closer inspection reveals red morocco-bound Shakespeares and vellum-backed Blakes from the Nonesuch Press, of which the son of Alice Meynell is now head, Mr. Firuski informed us, a publisher and printer who is most careful to preserve original texts. Shoulder to shoulder with these tomes are books from the Mosher, the Bodley Head and Cuala Presses—some signed Yates from this last.

Choice Old Editions

We were not surprised when Mr. Firuski told us that two of his favorite authors are Henry James and Herman Melville, for the latter is well represented and the former appears in an impressive array of first editions. So for that matter do Swift and William Morris and Dryden and Congreve—some in ancient, some in modern dress. Nor are the lower-priced standard works neglected, for of the 400 titles now issued by the Oxford University Press as the World Classics this bookshop must have a full complement.

There are shelves devoted to poetry, some choice old editions among these, and there are firsts from the pen of more recent literary worthies—Alice Meynell, John Galsworthy, Virginia Woolf, Willa Cather. Housed in a safe, but frequently brought forth for inspection, are rare Carroll items—presentation copies among them.

"Most of Salisbury residents now remain here the year round and so my business does not have to depend upon its mail orders, though I do occasionally send out such catalogues as these," and our book host handed us two that might very well beguile the wariest connoisseur.

Emily Dickinson's Poems

We rejoiced to see that Emily Dickinson occupies a place of honor, and remarked upon it. Whereupon Mr. Firuski told us that he had reveled in questing and acquiring any obscure little volume discovered to contain even one of her poems.

Some day Mr. Firuski intends to turn publisher, provided he can find and produce as his opus a prose work indigenous to that section of Connecticut. An inviting separate studio building on the property, which before his occupancy was used by Ellen Emett Rand, awaits his further plans. In the meantime it continues to serve as background for summer exhibitions.

This and much more we discussed in a room just back of the book rooms, which itself is devoted to the homelike comforts of sofas and a magnificent old fireplace. As we left, the chimes of the Scoville Public Library, a few doors down the street, made mellow mention of the fourth hour of a still afternoon.

This is the third of four articles on quaint bookshops off New England's beaten paths. The fourth and last article will appear shortly.

House Built in 1800 Forms Treasury of Rare Volumes

By a Staff Photographer

Classics and Translations Shove Fiction Into Insignificant Place

Housatonuc Bookshop Fits Into Reserved New England Atmosphere of Salisbury, Conn. At the Right a View of a Corner of This Literary Repository Is Shown. First Editions Distinguish Fine List of Items.

Special Rhode Island Session Hoped to Support 'Must' Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 21—Factional strife that deadlocked the regular term earlier this year, threatened to break out anew when Rhode Island's legislators convened in special session today.

Gov. Theodore Francis Green has appealed for a brief and harmonious meeting. He hopes that the Legislature will act swiftly, approve certain measures that he has labeled "must," and then adjourn before the members become embroiled in partisan wrangling. The Governor's pleas for unity of action, however, have been met by silence in the camp of the Pawtucket Democrats. This group holds a balance of power in the Legislature and was responsible for the deadlocks that tied up action at the regular session.

Thomas P. McCoy, leader of the Pawtucket delegation, was ousted as state budget director when he and his faction refused to support administration bills approved by the Governor, Mr. McCoy announced yesterday that he would press for passage of his measure authorizing Pawtucket to float a $5,000,000 bond issue for construction of a municipal power plant. This was one of the measures that brought on the last deadlock, the Pawtucket legislators refusing to support the administration unless this power-plant measure was approved.

Mr. McCoy is supported by nine Pawtucket delegates in the lower branch of the Legislature. There are 48 Democrats nominally loyal to the Governor and 42 Republicans who generally vote against the administration. The Republicans, aided by the Pawtucket faction, are sufficiently powerful to block administration bills.

The rift between Mr. McCoy and Governor Green has been widened by charges that the administration has offered jobs in exchange for votes. A Pawtucket legislator says that Governor Green's secretary offered him a position in one of the state departments if the legislator would quit the McCoy faction and vote with the administration. Mr. McCoy has presented evidence to the attorney general, John P. Hartigan, and demanded an investigation. The matter is now in the hands of the attorney general awaiting action.

★ ★ ★

Lieut. Gov. Robert E. Quinn's proposal to bring all concerns selling gasoline under the strict regulation of the utilities act also is expected to be brought up at the special session. This move seems certain to stir up a new controversy; and if the Lieutenant Governor insists on passage, the ensuing debate probably will extend the special session far beyond the "four or five days" decided upon by the Governor as sufficient time to pass all necessary legislation.

Mr. Quinn began his campaign against the oil companies when Governor Green was out of the State and the companies ordered an overnight increase of 2½ cents in the retail price of gasoline. The Lieutenant Governor called the increase unjustified, and he charged the companies with price-fixing. Governor Green has shown no interest in the matter.

★ ★ ★

Four specific items to come before the Legislature have been classified as "must" legislation by Governor Green. He goes before the session to speak for these measures and to urge that they be approved as speedily as possible. The measures are:

1. The annual appropriation bill which failed to be approved at the regular session.
2. The supplemental reorganization bill, a measure to put the final touches on the drastic shakeup of state departments and bureaus.
3. Unemployment relief legislation. State officials say available funds for relief will be exhausted by Sept. 1.
4. A bill to put before the electorate the question, "Shall there be a Constitutional Convention?"

Other measures to be introduced are:

Labor legislation, including a proposal for setting up a minimum wage board, abolition of child labor, reduction of the working hours of women and minors.

A measure providing for the State to take over from the Federal Government, for forests and parks, such submarginal land as the United States has purchased or will acquire in the future.

An amendment to the Armistice Day holiday bill to allow horse racing at the Narragansett track on that day.

Strike of Printers At Springfield Put Before State Board

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 21 (AP)—Its down-town section turned into an armed camp by strike violence, this city awaits the arrival here today of members of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration who will attempt to heal the breach between the striking union newspaper compositors and the management of the four local papers, which are under a single ownership.

Mayor Henry Martens took the initiative in asking the state board to intervene here. In announcing his action last night, the Mayor said that he was motivated by what he called a very serious situation. The clashes that have occurred between strike sympathizers and strikebreakers threaten to develop into a condition endangering the lives and safety of the citizenry at large, he stated.

Strong concentrations of police around the newspaper plants yesterday prevented repetition of the pitched battles which on Sunday sent several strike-breakers to hospitals. While only a handful of non-union printers were at work on the papers here yesterday, they were escorted between their hotel and the newspaper plants by detachments totaling nearly 100 policemen.

The publishers of the local papers yesterday filed petitions in Superior Court asking for injunctions against the officers and men of the Typographical Union to prevent picketing and bar any interference with any of the operations of the newspapers.

Gross Free in Poison Case

BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—Frederick Gross, bookkeeper, who was charged with murder after his wife and four children passed away mysteriously of poisoning, was discharged yesterday in Brooklyn Homicide Court.

Harvard, Schools' Trail Blazer, Starts New Government Course

Harvard once more pioneers in the field of "progressive education."

For the first time, 18 students are to be selected—six each year for three years—from across the United States as best fitted to enter four major fields of American Government. They will be trained at Harvard with one year of practical experience sandwiched in between.

Although the announcements of this plan were put in the mail only last Friday, today 12 applications had been returned out of 33 sent as far west as the Pacific Coast and to Texas and Louisiana in the South. More applications will be sent out this week.

The four fields for which these men will be trained are Administration, Legislative and Political, Trade Association work, and Publicity.

"Work and Study" Course

In selecting the 18 men, mere academic standing is not to be the major consideration. The applicant, however, must have a B. A. degree or its equivalent and should be not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age.

As Dr. Carl F. Friederich, head of the new department, stated it, "Public life is greatly handicapped today by men with lack of background. We don't want quantity—we want quality. And with this practical 'work and study' course, planned partly by a board of the nation's biggest administrators and business leaders, the men we turn out should prove invaluable."

Men who have already expressed a desire to help in the training of these 18 men are U. S. Railway Co-ordinator J. B. Eastman, and a former president of the United States Chamber of Commerce. Others are writing daily to offer their help. Locally Senator Henry Parkman Jr., and Leverett Saltonstall, speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, have interested themselves in the project.

The plan as described by Dr. Friedrich in an interview today, is not to train any man for one specific job but to give him a broad background in one of the four fields he chooses. Then, when he leaves Harvard, his specific work will come more readily, and he will have a "wealth of background in a co-ordination of economics, social, business, and governmental experience." This type of man should, in Harvard's opinion, make the best public leader.

Holcombe to Be on Staff

"The Business School," Dr. Friederich said in contrasting the new courses with older plans, "trains men for the statistical and financial side of Government service. The Law School again trains men for a specific side of Government service. The school of Public Health is another direct training school and the school of City Planning has its own field.

"With these schools running full blast at Harvard, the need became apparent for a department of backgrounds in wider fields of public life. That is what this new department is aiming at."

Dr. Friederich will be assisted by Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Dr. Arthur N. Holcombe and Professor Maurice Lambie who is to come to Harvard next fall from the University of Miinnesota.

New courses for this department will include one in "Pressure Groups and Political Power," to explain the workings of legislative pressure groups. "Public Opinion and Propaganda" will be another. This will deal with publicity. Two other courses, which Dr. Friederich pointed out as invaluable, will be in "Problems of Administration and Personnel" and "Backgrounds of Legislative Processes."

All applications it was announced should be in by June 20. The course will begin in the fall. The Rockerfeller Foundation and Harvard University are financing the 18 fellowships.

If the six men graduated each year give proof of their worth, other colleges, watching the experiment, have indicated their intention to adopt it.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Showers early tonight, becoming fair and cooler late tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool; moderate southwest to northwest winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair and colder tonight, except possible light rain on the coast early tonight; light to heavy frost tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool.

Vermont: Fair and cooler with light to heavy frost tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts: Fair and cooler tonight, except possible light rain on the coast early tonight, probably light frost in exposed places within West and North portions tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair and cooler tonight; Wednesday fair and continued cool.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate fresh shifting, becoming fresh northwest winds, over north portion, and fresh to strong northwest over south portion tonight; overcast weather, probably light rain early tonight; Wednesday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	60	66	Minneapolis	60	72
Bermuda	50	70	New Orleans	74	90
Chicago	58	58	New York	58	68
Denver	40	44	Norfolk, Va.	56	68
Helena, Mont.	42	68	Philadelphia	52	68
Jacksonville	74	88	St. Louis	54	56
Kansas City	54	64	San Francisco	60	84
Los Angeles	54	78	Washington	52	66
Miami, Fla.	82	86			

A—8 a. m., E. D. S. T., May 21.
B—Maximum May 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 2:18 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Wednesday 2:28 a. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:34 p. m.

★ ★ ★

"A Year Ago Today in Boston"

Cloudy; maximum temperature 67 degrees above zero; minimum 55 above.

Law's Elusive Letter Pursued In American Institute's Search

The annual meeting of the American Law Institute in Washington, this week, with many Massachusetts jurists in attendance, has once more centered attention on this significant organization. Reports presented to members indicate substantial progress in the institute's efforts to delineate American law more sharply.

The exact letter of the law is an extremely elusive article. It hides itself in reference books, digests, guides and cases from every state in the Union. It buries itself deep within state codifications and between the covers of the massive Corpus Juris. To find it is a prodigious search. Any lawyer will tell you that.

In order to simplify this quest, a group of prominent lawyers, professors and jurists banded together 10 years ago and formed the American Law Institute with the express purpose of making a formal statement in printed volumes of what really constitutes the law. They were endowed with a $500,000 donation from the Carnegie Institution.

The first president of this body was Elihu Root, now honorary president. George W. Wickersham now serves. William Draper Lewis is the active and permanent director.

Several noted law professors are doing the actual work of defining and stating the law. Their work is reviewed by a council of 30 men prominent in law, among whom are Mr. Justice Cardozo of the Federal Supreme Court and Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg of the Massachusetts Supreme Court.

Three volumes have already been completed, those on contracts by Prof. Samuel Williston of Harvard Law School, Conflict of Laws by Prof. Joseph Henry Beale of Harvard, and Agency by Professor Mechen of the University of Chicago, assisted by Prof. Warren A. Seavey of Harvard. The volumes on Torts have been partially issued under direction of Professor Bohlen of the University of Pennsylvania. The criminal law section is as yet unfinished.

Approved Before Publication

After these volumes have been reviewed by the council, they are printed in tentative form in paper covers and sent to all members. At the annual meeting of the institute in Washington, they are discussed in detail. When finally approved, they are published by the institute.

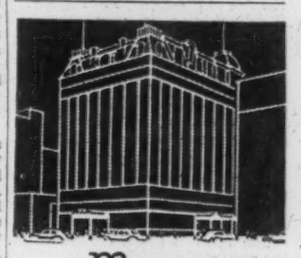
In addition to the work of getting out these volumes, the institute sends each year to all members small paper-covered books containing decisions in their respective states in which the court has made reference to the volumes of the institute. These are considered of notable value.

The important work the institute is doing is gradually being recognized. President Roosevelt sent a message to this year's convention, urging continuation of the work the institute is producing on criminal law, as a deterrent to crime.

Law Codification Denied

Not entirely rosy, however, is the path of the institute. A controversy has arisen as to the value of its work. Some contend that it is a codification of the law. But the institute flatly denies this allegation.

Even now, judges and lawyers all over the country appreciate its labor-saving assistance, its succinct statements of fundamentals and definitions. More and more, in cases where the judge concurs, it is being quoted as an authority. The institute now hopes that the day is not far distant when the authoritative value of the work will cause courts whose judicial decisions have differed from other state jurisdictions to accept its word as final.



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ATLANTIC CITY

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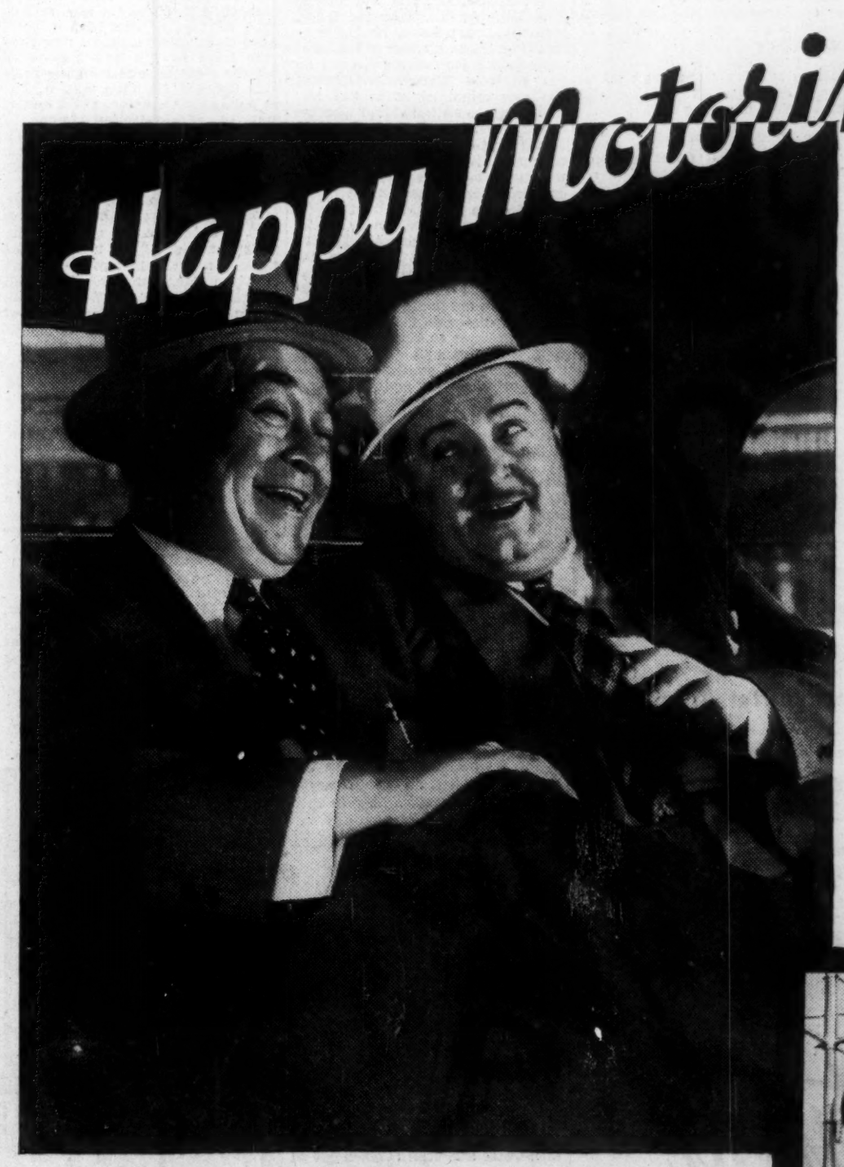

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He'll wipe off the windshield, rear window and lamps . . fill the radiator . . inflate the tires. If you wish . . he'll check the battery . . examine the spark plugs . . see if the chassis needs lubrication. Moreover, this entire inspection service is *free.* You pay only for materials and replacements.

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COLONIAL BEACON OIL COMPANY, INCORPORATED

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Farmers Insist Processing Tax Stay in Effect

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill., May 21—Sixteen thousand enthusiastic mid-West farmers, most of them from Illinois, assemblying here to vote yesterday heard Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, announce that agriculture now has the legislative machinery giving it "equal footing" with industry and labor, and urge that farmers co-operate with these two branches of economic life in "building the kind of country we ought to have."

Although the gathering lacked the supposed spontaneity of the recent farmer descent on Washington, having been frankly called by the Illinois Agriculture Association, it resembled closely the Capitol round-up in its vigor and its apparent purpose—unqualified support of the Administration's farm program. After Secretary Wallace's extemporaneous address, the farmers unanimously passed a resolution "reaffirming their belief in and support of the AAA" and gave their endorsement to amendments to the Act now pending in Congress.

Insist on Protection

They practically restated challenging portions of their leader's address. They served notice "upon the vested interests protected by tariffs who are opposing the processing tax provisions of the AAA, that either the processing tax must be preserved as an effective tariff for agriculture or the tariff system operating as a protection for industry must be repealed.

The farmers urged enactment of the commodity exchange bill, saying it will prevent future manipulation, control speculation and protect bonafide farmer co-operatives using its facilities.

Secretary Wallace declared the processing tax is "the farmer's tariff, which will come off when industry takes off its tariff."

Urging co-operation among agriculture, industry and labor, he said it is important that they recognize their obligation to home, the national interest and justice to the consumer.

Times More Co-operative

"As long as we were a growing nation, with homestead land to be occupied, and natural and easy markets abroad, we didn't need to think about our relationship with each other," he said, "the thing to do then was to reach out and grab all you could. Now we have come to the time when we have to learn to live with each other. If we spend time fighting each other, it is going to be no one any benefit. Agriculture now has the machinery to duplicate industry's scheming scarcity of 1929 and 1932, but if we follow industry's example, and cut down, what profits it, we would all be sitting on the floor together. Let's get busy and turn out the quantity of goods and food that people want and can afford to buy."

He warned the farmer, now that the latter has obtained his "just share of the centralization of power," not to attempt to overplay his hand; for "as surely as you do, the consumers will take away our privileges."

Stresses Corn Loan

He stressed the importance of the corn-loan amendment to AAA, the "Joseph" amendment as he termed it. It is necessary to the consumer's and farmer's welfare, he said. Money must be loaned farmers in years of abundant crops, against stored crops, he said, and then in case the Government has to take over the stored crops with the market price lower than the loan price, the Government can use the stored crops to pay the farmer to hold acreages out of use, and pay in stored crops in lieu of cash.

"Farmers," he concluded, "are entitled to effective agreements and licenses as long as business has the advantage of corporate form of organization."

Other speakers were Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Earl C. Smith, president of the Illinois Agricultural Association. Mr. Wallace left for Washington via Chicago last night.

Farm Friend

Underwood

Earl C. Smith

President Illinois Agricultural Association

South Praises AAA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina Cotton Farmers' Co-operative Association has passed a resolution indorsing the AAA in general, and the Bankhead Act in particular. Copies of the resolution were mailed to Secretary Henry A. Wallace and this State's Representatives in Congress.

U. S. High Court Holds Ohio Land Trust Tax Invalid

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The Ohio tax on land trust certificates—challenged as unconstitutional on the ground it constituted double taxation—was held invalid today by the Supreme Court. The decision was 6 to 3 with Justices Stone, Brandeis and Cardozo dissenting.

The certificates represent an interest in trusts created to operate real estate property. After title to such property is acquired it is turned over to a trust which sells certificates.

The validity of the statute was challenged by Max Senior of Cincinnati, owner of certificates issued by trusts on real estate in that city, Chicago, Cleveland, Boston and Omaha.

He contended the tax was arbitrary and unreasonable, amounting to taking property without due process of law, and that the real estate represented by the certificates already had been taxed in the name of its owners or lessees.

The Hamilton County Common Pleas Court held the certificates were exempt from such a tax. The Ohio Supreme Court reversed the trial court, and held the certificates subject to the state tax. It declared the certificates were merely evidence of an interest in the net rentals obtained by the trust issuing them.

It ruled a tax on them was not a tax on real estate, and that Ohio could tax the certificates held by its residents, although property represented by them might be located in other states.

The court refused to rule on the claim of the United States to exclusive control over water power development on the New and Kanawha Rivers in West Virginia and dismissed the suit filed by the United States. The court suggested the controversy had not reached a stage where the federal courts had jurisdiction.

The court adjourned until next Monday without passing on the constitutionality of NRA or the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Moratorium Act.

A Man in the News

Charles Edison

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington

CHARLES EDISON, whose father's inventions made many of the country's great industries possible, has taken over the job of trying the regulate those along with the rest under NRA.

Appointed temporarily to the NIRB, governing board of NRA, to fill a vacancy until July 1, Mr. Edison arrived on the scene and immediately went into conference with the existing members of the board over the primary problem of how best to secure congressional approval of a new recovery act which will if possible be better adapted than the old one to American conditions.

The appointment is considered advantageous to NRA from two angles. The Edison name is a bulwark for any cause and its addition to the list of NRA officials is calculated to improve its prestige both in Congress and throughout the country. Through his presidency of the Edison enterprises, Mr. Edison is also familiar with the numerous fields of industry into which the Edison inventions have gone and can bring into the NIRB an unusual knowledge of many different industrial problems.

In addition, Mr. Edison is already thoroughly familiar with the NRA's methods and policies, having been first New Jersey director of NRA and subsequently New Jersey director for the National Emergency Council. His new appointment is the first such given to an individual who has already served NRA in the field. Heretofore, new recruits to its high command have come either from within the central organization here or direct from industry.

Unlike the father, the son has no bent for invention. While he has for some years been president of Thomas A. Edison Inc. and controlled the many Edison enterprises, he has at the same time found far more opportunity than did the father for relaxation and sports. Acquaintances from his home in West Orange list book collecting and fishing as his first hobbies. In politics he has liberal tendencies which brought him into touch with the Roosevelt Administration at the start.

His personal charm, the glamour of the Edison name and his abilities have all combined to recommend him highly to the Administration. He has been considered for various capacities, including that of successor of James A. Moffett at the housing administration, should Mr. Moffett retire. It is fully expected that he will continue to occupy a more or less prominent position in the New Deal after the retirement from NRA on July 1 which he made a condition of his acceptance of the post.

NRA Crisis Puts President on His Mettle in Fight

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—A week of swift developments brings NRA to the most critical point in its career. President Roosevelt's improvising ability may yet save it from the scrap heap, but as the legislative and political situation stands today its future is more gravely compromised than at any previous time since Congress met.

Latest development is the Senate repercussion to apparent administration efforts to persist in seeking a two-year extension instead of the 10-month term provided in the Clark Resolution passed by the Senate.

A high administration official making the rounds of Senate offices today, returned to his office convinced that it is 10 months or nothing—and 10 months is widely recognized as equivalent to abandonment of the entire experiment.

Allege a Fish Story

This conclusion is based on resentment over what many members of the Senate consider a reversal by the President of a tacit understanding allegedly reached last week end in the Blue Ridge Mountains. They came away from that fishing expedition believing that Mr. Roosevelt would accept the 10-month extension. Since then, however, every effort has been made to push the alternative two-year program through the House and ultimately force it on a reluctant Senate.

Such apparent flaunting of Senate position has aroused not only those who have openly opposed NRA for months, but also those administration supporters, including Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader. As a result, it is the considered opinion of the official who made today's pilgrimage that unless the President accedes to the 10-month program no form of new NRA legislation whatever, can be passed through the Senate.

Expect More Departures

The significance of this situation to NRA was dramatized by unofficial word today that over a score of key men in the Recovery Administration itself will resign on or soon after June 16 if the 10-month resolution is enacted on the assumption that 10 months means only a slow demise.

Donald R. Richberg, present chief of NRA, at the same time reiterated his oft-announced intention of leaving Government employ entirely not later than July, no matter what the legislative outcome of NRA may be.

Repetition of his announcement was intended as an answer to Senate attacks on him charging that he was attempting to perpetuate a position for himself in his strenuous efforts of the last week to rescue the blue-eagle organization with which he has been actively connected since its inception.

No Effects on Senate

This spontaneous NRA warning that it will abandon any serious hope of making the NRA experiment work unless it gets a new two-year lease on life had apparently not the slightest effect on the Senate. Senator Harrison was quoted as saying that a serious effort on the part of administration forces to push the two-year program through would meet with a filibuster which would inevitably prevent any action whatsoever.

It is known that Senator Harrison is opposed to any NRA extension and also that a majority in the Senate would prefer to have the experiment abandoned. Senator Harrison has, however, discharged his obligations to the White House to the extent to obtaining a general agreement to accept a 10-month compromise. He neither could, nor would, it is stated authoritatively, hold the Senate on any other type of NRA measure.

Richberg Stakes Everything

Incidental to the broader issue, but contributing a dramatic feature to the situation is its significance to the personal career of Mr. Richberg. He is staking everything on the fight for the two-year extension.

If he fails, his departure from government service will be one of the most anticlimactic of the numerous similar incidents which strew the record of the New Deal.

The fight is not over yet, however. A mass meeting of businessmen and industrialists favorable to NRA has been called here for next week Wednesday by the industrial and business committee for NRA extension in an attempt to do for NRA what last week's "farmers' march" was designed to do for AAA.

Irish Free State Exempts British From Aliens Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, May 20—Having enacted a law making nationals of the British Commonwealth legally "aliens," the Free State Government, by virtue of the same law has now issued an order exempting them from operation of the Aliens Act.

In the final stages of the discussions on the new measure Eamonn de Valera, president of the executive council of the Irish Free State, reiterated his assertion that passage of the Irish Nationality and Citizenship bill made it an "impertinence" for any other country to claim that the Irish are its citizens.

It remains a fact however, that when citizens of the Irish Free State, Mr. de Valera included, travel abroad they will continue to do so under the aegis of Great Britain. Their passports will bear the name of King George V. Their local nationality is not recognized by any Government, other than their own.

When the question was raised at Westminster in the House of Lords, a British Government spokesman declared that no protest was to be addressed to the Free State Government on the matter. It is believed here that so long as discrimination is not practised against British nationals, the question will be left prudently in cold storage—unless, or until, Mr. de Valera and his friends decide to proclaim an independent Republic. This they were urged to do at once in a recent Dail debate by Mr. Frank MacDermot, second in command of the Opposition.

Mr. MacDermot who believes in retaining Dominion status for practical reasons, holds that it is not dignified to establish a Republic on the installment system.

Jumper Again Wins Atlantic City Title

ATLANTIC CITY, May 20 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Danny Shea's Squire, gray gelding, which holds the national title for jumpers, climaxed his brilliant performances at the Atlantic City horse show Saturday night by winning the final event, the Scurry Stake, and the show's open jumper championship.

Ridden by Danny Shea, the 14-year-old horse won the testing Scurry event with a score of 25.9, negotiating the course in 25 2-5 seconds and committing only a half fault. He won the championship decided by performances in eight events, with 19 points, eight more than High Tide entry of Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy of Brookline, Mass., and the runner-up.

The next highest honor of the show, the Dennis Hunter title, went to Mrs. John Hay Whitney's Spring Hope.

King Vulture, owned by R. P. M. Carpenter of Montchanin, Del., won the Dennis $1000 Hunter stake; Miss America, entry of the Dixiana Farm of Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Fischer of Lexington, Ky., won the Atlantic City $500 grand championship Saddle Horse stake; Calumet Armistice of the Spindletop Stables, Beaumont, Texas, took the $1000 championship Roadster stake, Sweetheart on Parade, entry of Mrs. William P. Roth of San Francisco, the Traymore $1000 championship five gaited saddle horse stake, and Harviestoun Elva, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis A. Park of Sewickley, Penna., captured the Ambassador $1000 hackney harness pony stake.

Landings Under Blind Flying Planned at Major Terminals

A blind approach and landing system using radio beams is to be installed immediately in 12 leading air terminals in the United States, it has just been announced by Eugene L. Vidal, director of air commerce in the Department of Commerce. This system, originally developed for the Army Air Corps and now made available to the major air lines, promises to make scheduled air flight completely independent of the weather.

Work on two sets of blind landing radio transmitters and associated equipment is being rushed by the Army Air Corps at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, with completion expected within two weeks. One of these sets will be installed at Newark, N. J., for the use of commercial air transport companies. The other will be installed at Washington, D. C., and will be used experimentally.

The other air terminals selected for installation as soon as additional sets are delivered are Pittsburgh, Penna., Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio, Indianapolis, Ind., Chicago, Ill., St. Louis and Kansas City, Mo., Los Angeles and Oakland, Calif., and Seattle, Wash.

Lines Up the Beacons

In the Army Air Corps blind landing and approach system, two orientating radio beacons, each transmitting on a different frequency, are used. One is 1500 feet from the airport and the other two miles. Using his radio compass the pilot lines up the beacons by flying back and forth above them. A diminutive radio set aboard the plane actuated by an auxiliary marker beacon on the ground, notifies the pilot when he is passing over each transmitter.

When the pilot has established the direction of the field by these beacons, he passes over the first two-mile beacon at about 800 feet, using a sensitive altimeter developed especially for the system. Continuing in a gentle glide he crosses over the second beacon close to the airport at a height of about 150 feet. At this point the pilot heads down toward the landing field. The distance from the second beacon has been calculated so that the plane's wheels will hit the airport field as though the pilot had complete visibility.

Chain of Lights

As additional aids to the pilot in approaching the field, the bureau contemplates installation of a chain of lights on a straight line of approach to the principal runway of the airport for a distance of 2700 feet. Furthermore, two rows of lights are to be installed flush with the ground down the center of the runway. Thus the pilot will be provided with visual direction after he has ceased to use his radio apparatus. Typical light installations are now being made at Newark and Washington.

At first blind landings will be used exclusively on mail and non-passenger flights. After proper training of air-line pilots, landings will be permitted with passengers. The bureau has found after tests that expert air-line pilots are able to make blind landings with the army system after two or three hours of practice.

Department of Commerce pilots have made more than 150 unassisted blind landings with this system during the last year with the plane cockpit covered by a hood.

(A Tuesday Aviation Feature)

Flood Notice Warns Oklahoma Families

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 20 (AP)—Three hundred families were ordered from their homes in the Oklahoma City lowlands today by city manager O. M. Mosier, as a 16-foot wall of water was reported sweeping toward the city on the Canadian River.

The families will be cared for in a tent community, to be established by city, state and federal authorities in a city park. Mr. Mosier issued the order after he was advised the flood waters will reach Oklahoma City late today.

Wind Damages Negro College

JACKSON, Miss., May 20 (AP)—One person was killed and several others injured in high winds that swept scattered sections of Mississippi early today. Near Utica, the storm leveled about 12 houses, injured an undetermined number of persons and damaged the property of the Utica Institute, Negro college.

Storm Crosses Alabama

DOTHAN, Ala., May 20 (AP)—At least two persons were killed and an undetermined number injured near Midland City, Ala., today, in a storm which cut a path across southeastern Alabama.

What's Going On in the Arts

Morgan Manuscripts

THROUGHOUT the academic year, the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard has given us informing and enjoyable exhibitions. The season terminates with the display of a number of books and leaves from the J. P. Morgan collection of illuminated manuscripts. Excellent specimens of medieval graphic art, from the eighth century through the sixteenth, are shown, and we have a splendid opportunity to discover the breadth of tendency, the opulence of design, the disciplined performance displayed by medieval craftsmen who inscribed these sacred books by hand, illustrated, burnished and adorned them.

In this day of the printed book and widespread intellectual interest, such concentration is unknown. On those pages another culture reveals itself, another tempo. To us it seems a superhuman patience would be required to shape the calligraphic letters, to depict the diminutive figures, to trace the diapered backgrounds. But the same impassioned intensity manifested itself in the colossal cathedrals.

Looking from page to page, from French to English, to Austrian, to Coptic script, we become aware of certain features. The pictures are all wrought in terms of line, a mobile, eloquent line. The figures are flat, the impression is that of decoration. The illuminators worked within conventions; they served two purposes, literally and ornamental; and they discovered the best method of combining the two. The English calligraphers employed a more angular line, the French were more somber, the Italians leaned toward naturalism.

Among the Morgan manuscripts are a Greek lectionary of the eleventh century, an Italian "Scenes From the Life of Christ and the Saints," a Rheims Gospel of the ninth century. Of outstanding importance is a so-called "Golden Latin Gospel," the text of which is inscribed in capital letters of burnished gold on vellum dyed with shades of purple.

The depictions, so abundant, so graphic, seem to have answered a very human desire for the pictorial which followed the enforced aridity of the Iconoclastic Age. The illuminators outdid each other in profusion of decorative details, in ornamental lettering and borders. There is a very good example of the lacy tendril borders which were developing in France.

This opportunity at the Fogg Art Museum is so rare that we urge all people interested in the pictorial arts to take advantage of it. D. A.

Boston Stage Notes

With the return engagement of "Life Begins at 8:40" canceled, all Boston's theaters are dark this week, and the season holds out only one more attraction. This is the Abbey Theater company, which begins two weeks of repertory at the Hollis next Monday evening.

Plane and Rowboat Sink: 5 Men Get Wet

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—An airplane started out on a sight-seeing flight over Manhattan May 19 with the following results:

The plane sank, in the East River.

So did a rowboat.

Five men got wet.

The plane, with a pilot and three passengers, had been in the air about 15 minutes when the engine went dead as the ship was directly above the Empire State Building.

Pilot Michael Stupelli, without telling his passengers of the danger, steered his plane for a vacant lot he knew in Brooklyn, but soon realized he couldn't make it.

He decided to land in the East River and did, bringing the plane down skillfully with a "pancake" landing. Stupelli and the passengers remained in the cabin until it filled with water and then climbed out on a wing.

Thomas Clifton, a barge worker, saw the plane land and started out to it in a rowboat, but before he got very far the boat capsized.

He and the occupants of the plane were finally rescued by a police launch.

Women Query AAA

Women write 15 per cent of the million or so letters received each month by the Department of Agriculture, the Consumers' Guide of AAA reports. They ask questions on how to plan houses, children's clothes, gardens and budgets.

You wouldn't sit by a roaring fire on a hot summer night!

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Problems of Marriage Puzzle Youth

Young People of Today in College and the Last Years of High School Are Persistent in Questions Concerning Marriage, the Home, the Family, Incomes and the Relations of Children to the Family

(Continued from Page 1)

know about budget making," they say. "We want to understand personality adjustments." "We've got to be well-informed on the care and guidance of children." "We must know how to cultivate common interests." They also want to discuss and come to some conclusions on the subject. What should marriage really mean? Is it merely continuing the fun of playing around together? Is it a terrible ordeal of discipline? Or is it a fine and joyous companionship which promotes mental and spiritual growth? In short, more and more young people are insisting on home, parent and school information instead of being, as they say, "alley trained."

For Home or School

"How early do you think all this sort of instruction should begin?" they ask me. "And is it a job of the home or the school or both?"

"But my parents could not help me," says one. "They are handicapped by their own traditions and viewpoints. They would be shocked at the dispassionate way I and my friends talk out some of these problems."

"Most parents think children can't be given real facts," puts in another. "I feel that as soon as they begin to ask questions they should be given answers. The trouble with my parents is the trouble with the parents of some of the rest of you: they avoid and evade such questions, instead of answering honestly and using correct terminology."

While many parents and teachers still hesitate, students grapple with the problem on their own account. It is evident that they form a considerable portion of the reading public at which the torrential stream of sex literature has been directed. It is my conviction, based on unnumbered discussions and conversations with them, that at no point do students need and crave guidance so much as in this field of marriage relationships.

Lowering of Standards

There is no doubt that among certain groups of young people a considerable letting down of accepted standards of premarital relations has taken place. But I do not find young people unconcerned about it. Some of them urge that as one way of meeting this condition parents subsidize earlier marriage, even during college. To the question of whether it would be a good thing for the Government as part of its vast spending program to invest in dowries for young couples whose finances would otherwise prohibit marriage indefinitely, a group of college seniors rose to the bait at once, eager to discuss the subject. They were surprised to learn, however, that even aside from the fact that some European Governments already subsidize marriage, the idea is neither radical nor new; for one of our American colonial "brain trusters" proposed such a plan a century and a half ago, as part of his program for social security in the new land.

Folkways are changing. It is now considered the natural thing for a young wife to continue her job after marriage, or even to seek employment to permit marriage and end a long period of waiting, tension and discouraging adjustments. Young people feel there is no social disparagement connected with a woman's having a career or commercial employment these days; and they see less and less likelihood that a young man is going to be rated low merely because he is no longer the sole supporter, wage earner or breadwinner.

In spite of the "new freedom," in spite of experiments in Russia and those who have advocated trial marriage schemes, young people, I find, still believe in the family as a workable social unit. They do not feel that it is bankrupt or broken down or that any other social institution is likely in the immediate future to replace it. They recognize that due to modern inventions much of the work formerly done in the home is done outside, but they still look forward to the intimate companionship of both husband and wife, parents and children, as a normal life experience.

Willingness to Marry

One of the proofs is the continued willingness of young people to marry, and most of them earnestly expect to "make a go" of their marriage. They recognize that certain adjustments are necessary now which in an earlier time were unthought of. For example, many more young women are ready to get jobs or to go on with their jobs after marriage until their young husbands complete their professional education or get their start in the world. They recognize also that some shifts in the division of household labor must be made.

I asked them if, due to the swift changes of modern times, they found themselves more separated from their parents than they should judge their elders as young people had been. Their replies showed that this depends largely upon such facts as the size of the community in which their parents live, the level of their parents' education, whether the young people have gone away to school or work, or whether they are working and studying in their home community.

There seems to be evidence that separation from parents is more likely to be felt during the high school age than during college or post-college age. The high school age is the period when all young people begin to "feel their oats," to go out, have "dates." During this period of rapid growth they are also beginning to feed in the lush pastures of secondary education, when the critical spirit first manifests itself. This reflects itself in arguments at home, in showing off their superior information, in conflicts over the new and the older ways about parties, spending money, companions, who shall take the automobile and when, and how fast it shall be driven.

Due to Two Things

A 19-year-old freshman came to see me yesterday. I asked him if he felt separated from his parents and on being answered in the affirmative I learned that he considered the situation due in the main to two things: (1) a breakdown of his very orthodox religious beliefs and (2) a conflict between his desire for a literary career and his father's concern with machinery and business.

There seems on the other hand to be a good deal of evidence that the economic stress of the last few years has in many cases bound parents and children together in a better understanding of such matters as domestic financing. There has also developed frequently on the part of the children a greater sense of responsibility for their parents, and for younger brothers and sisters. I have found, also, particularly in the working group, considerable resentment in those who have been compelled to postpone their marriage because they feel they must help support their parents. The situation by which children have come to be an economic liability instead of an asset has therefore worked in two opposite directions. It has tended to break down somewhat the older solidarity of the family; but, by helping to eliminate exploitation of children by their parents, it has also tended to develop more of the affectional relationship between them.

On the whole, youth's questions and answers indicate considerable fumbling and uncertainty but not that their compass has been thrown overboard or their rudder shipped. The boat is a bit leaky, but by no means foundered.

U. S. Army General In Court-Martial

(Continued from Page 1)

ticipating are departing from rigid army custom in not wearing uniforms or side arms. The War Department refuses to name the officer on trial.

The scandal, which has disturbed War Department circles for more than a year, turned on purchase of motorcars and trucks, although the initial outburst was in the repurchase of army supplies by Joseph Silverman, a well known dispenser of second-hand army goods.

Specifications for motor vehicle purchases were reported to be juggled to taste by the supplying companies through their lobby agents in Washington. Names of the best known American makes of light motorcars were involved in the investigation.

Lobbyist a Witness

A lobbyist is one of the chief witnesses at the court martial, and the accused is charged with having accepted a "loan" from the agent.

The devious trails of army purchasing have already led to extended committee hearings, one public "deepest censure" by the Secretary of War, and two grand jury investigations. The trail has led close to the office of Harry Woodring, former Kansas governor who was appointed Assistant Secretary of War, but his office subsequently was exonerated.

Off at a tangent are the military affairs committee's charges against Maj. Gen. B. D. Foulios, chief of the air corps, who was attacked for inefficiency. The whole sorry business is the New Deal's most extensive "graft" investigation to date.

Fun and Fellowship

J. C. Allen, From R. I. Nesmith

President Lists Wage Scale

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 21

HERE is the "monthly earnings" schedule outlined in President Roosevelt's order governing projects under the $4,880,000,000 work-relief program:

Counties in Which the 1930 Population of the Largest Municipality Was

Regions (X)	Over 100,000	50,000- 100,000	25,000- 50,000	5000- 25,000	Under 5000
Unskilled Work					
I	$55	$52	$48	$44	$40
II	45	42	40	35	32
III	35	33	29	24	21
IV	30	27	25	22	19
Intermediate Work					
I	65	60	55	50	45
II	58	54	50	44	38
III	52	48	43	36	30
IV	49	43	38	32	27
Skilled Work					
I	85	75	70	63	55
II	72	66	60	52	44
III	68	62	56	48	38
IV	68	58	50	42	35
Professional and Technical Work					
I	94	83	77	69	61
II	79	73	66	57	48
III	75	68	62	53	42
IV	75	64	55	46	39

(X) Regions include the following states:

I—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.

II—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, West Virginia.

III—Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, Virginia.

IV—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee.

Green Protests Work-Relief Wages

(Continued from Page 1)

cess of 40 per week, or eight per day.

The maximum hours of work for manual labor was fixed at 130 hours a month.

No person under 16 may be employed.

Preference shall be given to persons on the public relief rolls and at least 90 per cent of all persons working on a work project shall have been taken from the public relief rolls.

Only one member of a family may be employed unless otherwise authorized.

Wages paid by the Federal Government may not be pledged or assigned.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, predicted that the schedules would create a "great social unrest." Pointing out that a Baltimore or Kansas City relief worker would be paid less than one in small western cities, he declared that such difficulties were "unfair" and "certain to breed trouble."

"There can be only one logical result from such injustice—strife and strikes," said Mr. Green.

PWA Wage to Continue

Harold L. Ickes, PWA administrator, said today that he expected the present PWA scale, based on prevailing wages, to continue on all long-time permanent structures, such as bridges, dams, housing and so forth.

Completion of PWA decentralization with the transfer from Washington of 159 attorneys, engineers and finance examiners to the field was also announced. The decentralization, it was explained, will expedite the handling of public-works projects in the field, and will assure a closer contact with local communities under the works program.

All those who were transferred have been qualified by nearly two years of experience in the capital where they have specialized in handling the projects of the states which have now become their headquarters. Mr. Ickes designated PWA state engineers as acting state directors of the PWA decentralization and asked them to open their offices to the technical personnel sent out from Washington.

In the Senate, Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada, promised to carry forward the federation's battle for the prevailing wage, though his own State was included in the highest paid region.

"It means a breaking down of the country's pay standards," declared Senator McCarran, who led the fight against the Administration's wage program in the Senate. He said he would propose an amendment to some pending bill to require the payment of the prevailing wage.

"I can't believe," he said, "that there has been a complete abandonment of the promises made by the President. This is a complete breaking down of the wage structure which has been carried on under PWA, CWA, and FERA. The Government being the greatest employer in the country, when it strikes down the wage scale, private industry will follow."

Inflation Drift Seen by Kemmerer

(Continued from Page 1)

forms of inflation might take place here, he added, were "the circulation of paper money to enable the Government to pay its public works bills without additional borrowing, or the more dangerous form of a speeding up of the velocity of bank deposits—in other words, a flight from the dollar."

Mr. Hook voiced the industrial viewpoint in an attack on the Wagner-Lewis economic security bill, and, naming it "the most vicious piece of legislation ever adopted by Congress" in his lifetime, called on all business men to kill, or at least amend it.

"If you believe in the preservation of the economic system that has made this country what it is," he said, "then let your voice be heard against those proposals insidiously prepared for the purpose of gradually tearing that system apart."

Mr. Dickinson held that business was being held back by the boom-time psychology that good business meant skyrocketing values and night-and-day production.

"This depression psychosis contains the possibility of greater harm at the present time than at almost any other period," he continued. "It feeds itself by refusing to recognize the measure of economic improvement which has been effected, and thus plays directly into the hands of the agitators and demagogues from whose panaceas business has most to fear."

Fast 'Mystery Plane' Ready for Army Fliers

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 21 (AP)—Speedier than anything the army has ever flown, a "mystery plane" constructed by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company has successfully passed preliminary tests, it was learned May 19.

A long-wing monoplane of all-metal construction, the new fighter is said to have slotted wings, a new type retractable landing gear and invisible bomb compartments fashioned like trapdoors in the wing. Space for gunnery equipment also is provided.

But 25 feet long, the plane is described as having a wingspread of 49 feet, with power coming from a single Twin-Whirlwind motor mounted in the nose.

Happy to Be Back on Stage, Mary Pickford Scores Triumph

SEATTLE, Wash., May 21 (AP)—The applause and cheers of an enthusiastic audience echoed again today in the ears of Mary Pickford.

Miss Pickford's eyes glistened with tears as she was given repeated curtain calls after she had played in "Coquette" before a packed house at the Metropolitan Theater here last night—her first appearance in a full-length legitimate stage drama since she acted in David Belasco's "The Good Little Devil."

Her audience refused to leave the theater until she said a few words telling of her happiness at the reception accorded her.

"It's hard for me to find words to tell you how happy I am," she said, "and how glad to be back in the theater again before a friendly, cordial audience. It makes me very happy. This is the only way I can repay the years of loyalty you have given me when I was on the screen."

"Her performance was a revelation to all of us," said Richard E. Hayes, dramatic critic of the Seattle Times. "She began in the theater and she is still of the theater."

"A triumph brilliant and complete was Mary Pickford's return to the stage last night at the Metropolitan in 'Coquette,' a play giving scope to the personal magic that made the petite actress the most dazzling figure in motion picture history," commented Everhardt Armstrong of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"This magic operated so potently that during moments of high emotional tension many of the audience were moved to tears."

After concluding its performance here Saturday night, the company will tour a number of western cities.

Growing Demand For Labor Party Seen in the U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 21—Promotion of a national labor party has lately come forward as a new policy for American Socialists, and which, if successful, might eventually lead to a widespread retirement of the Socialist Party from the ballot, it is reported here at headquarters of the Socialist Party of America.

The type of party sought is primarily a political combination of the labor unions dominated by the philosophy of the Socialists. Its pattern is the British Labor Party. The role contemplated for the Socialist Party is similar to that taken 30 years ago by the Independent Labor Party in Great Britain.

"The British Labor Party started as a trade union organization with liberal but not Socialistic aims," explained Harold Kelso, director of research for the Socialist Party. "The Independent Labor Party, as a Socialist group, worked within the larger party and ultimately converted it to Socialism.

"The Socialist Party in this country would always retain a strong political interest, should the plans now being debated carry through. Its energies would center more on education and less on elections. However the party label might continue to be used on the ballot in a number of localities. In Milwaukee, for instance, where the Socialists have so long been established in the city government, it is hardly conceivable that the name would be dropped."

The new element in Socialist tactics now taking shape is the willingness of Socialists to get behind the activity work for a labor party.

Several large unions are already strongly sympathetic to the Socialists, Mr. Kelso named the textile and needle trades as ready to declare for a national labor party at any feasible time.

Golden State Play Area

The Santa Cruz County Conservation Associations is sponsoring a 70,000 acre recreational area in Santa Cruz and Santa Clara Counties of California.

Temperance Refuses Favor to 'Moderation'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 21—There cannot be complete agreement between the Allied Temperance Forces of Monroe County and the scheme of the newly formed Council for Moderation, backed by John D. Rockefeller Jr., on the way to overcome the drink evil, it was made plain here today from a statement by Dr. John F. Vichert of Colgate-Rochester Divinity School, president of the Allied Forces.

Dr. Vichert declared that so-called "moderate drinking" would be regarded by his organization as nothing more or less than an attempt to "clothe drinking with respectability."

Observing that "liberalization" of the Allied Forces' stand would be a dangerous move, since "science shows liquor to be a narcotic poison and habit-forming drug, Dr. Vichert said that the educational programs of the Allied Forces and the Council for Moderation did not otherwise conflict.

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Spain's Land of Contrasts Beckons Seekers for Romance

Leisurely, carefree, more interested in carnivals than politics—such is the little-known Spain seldom seen through the smoke-screen of revolution and unrest as recorded in the foreign press. Always it is the siesta, beneath azure skies of noonday.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—Snow-capped hilltops, orange groves, vast desert tracks, the whistling Levant wind and much more that is beautiful under a cloudless sky makes Spain the land of light, of contrast in color.

Everywhere in Spain you get the opposites in sharp contrast, giving the keen observer treats of the unexpected. Madrid will present him with the American skyline of its central thoroughfares, and the ramshackle huts built of gasoline tins on its outskirts.

Visitors to the top story of what is said to be the tallest building in Europe can pick out men below washing the streets with a hose pipe, side by side with the most up-to-date street-cleaning apparatus. Further on, stalwart youths may be seen sweeping up confetti or leaves with willow-tree brooms.

Madrid is nearing its full stature of architectural manhood. Ministerial palaces vie with banks, blazoning forth opulence in statue-topped edifices; picture palaces with apartment houses. If you want to see the capital of Spain in all its glory, in that dazzling brightness which is the privilege of a smokeless, uncloided sky, take the elevator to the top of Capitol, its new cinema.

Long Views

You can lunch here within sight of the snowy peaks of the Guadarrama and on 19 days out of 20 discern the proud outline of El Escorial Monastery, lying at the foot of the hills 35 miles distant.

Photographers complain that it is no longer possible to take pictures of the main streets lengthwise, Madrid having become a "vertical city." A few years ago picture postcards were all of the horizontal type. Now photographs of the old Calatrava Church and the façade of San Cayetano would have to be vertical in order to include the adjoining tall new buildings.

Twentieth-century edifices erected in early Victorian methods, as they still are in Madrid, do not give away their secret when finished. They look normal even to American eyes—but watch a house under construction. Despite its skyscraper ambitions, it grows into maturity inside old wooden scaffolding, encased in thin walls thatched with cane.

The scaffolding prevents mortar or chips from stone from falling on the folk below, and the sun from scorching the necks of masons at work. Miles of bamboo are used for acres of screens looking as neat and tidy as if intended for a permanent place in the construction.

Broadway of Madrid

Architects and masons have now finished the job of cutting a Broadway through the heart of the city. What a contrast with Old Madrid, where El Rastro, emporium of rubbish, and Las Americas, the clearing house of the secondhand, the out-of-date and rejected, have for a century sturdily refused to make way for the modern, except in the form of a decrepit Rolls-Royce or Ford ready for the breakers' hammer.

A land where the sun always shines from the bluest of blue skies, where there is beauty and color, where the mad rush of synchronized and standardized life is unknown and where every bootblack and café waiter is a fine "caballero" as noble as the noblest lord—self-styled perhaps, but none the less sincere—such is Spain.

The difference is noticed as soon as the visitor crosses the Spanish frontier at Irun. Dignified civil guards, in their shiny black tricornes, and "carabineros" in their neat olive green uniforms, shepherd travelers through the customs with far more deference and consideration than their colleagues over the border. That is because the civil guards and carbineers are caballeros—gentlemen—and they want you to know it.

Frequent Carnivals

Contrary to ideas which might be gained from foreign newspapers, Spaniards are not chiefly absorbed in politics and periodic unrest. Often they are too busy for such things. They prefer carnivals and festivities. And if there are good harvests they refuse to allow demonstrations and revolt to interfere with their activities.

On the train down to Madrid, described in the railway guide as a "rapid armchair" train, the conductor and the secret service agent apologize as if they mean it when they come to see your ticket and passport, and so on until Madrid is reached.

Spain pleases the traveler because he receives courteous treatment on every side, from peasant and marquis, bootblack and de luxe hotel manager—all caballeros—and the traveler leaves Spain determined to return.

The Spaniard is automatically predisposed to please. He succeeds, and thus proves that the first impression is usually the best.

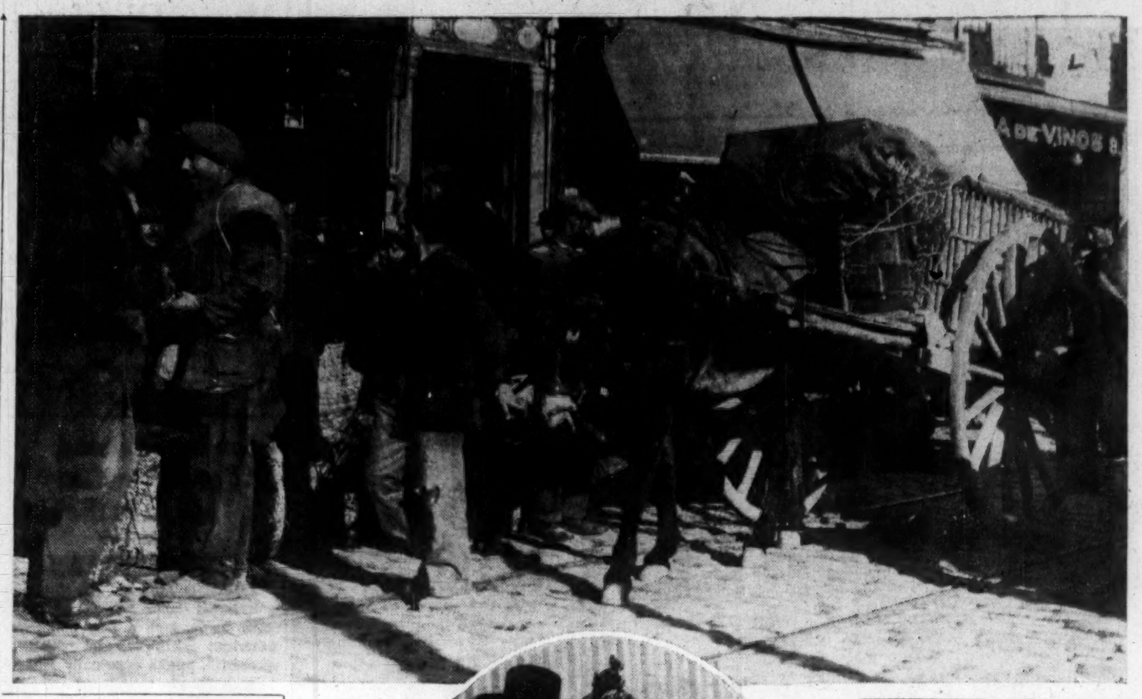
Just as Juan Español is "hail-fellow-well-met" with everybody, just as you see him in the street, playing with his children, showing his joy in the simple things of life, so in Spain the daily life is pleasing because the comfort of the individual is not submerged by any arbitrary standards of collective efficiency. There is no wild hurry to get things done, nor does anyone expect hurry.

Unvarying Siesta

Winter and summer the nation's activities are suspended for three hours' siesta in the middle of the day, although there are only three months of the year when the heat makes a siesta necessary. Office work may be finished for the day at 7.30 p. m., but the Spaniard likes to take things leisurely on the way home. Dinner therefore is at 9.30 p. m. and the theater at 10:45 p. m.

In the summer, when the heat is great, thoughtful corporations have canvas awnings made and slung from roof to roof across the streets, unless they are too wide. If the town cannot offer you streets with canvas awnings, it has an abundance of tree-lined avenues where you may sit in the shade.

A visit to Spain costs little, and everywhere the traveler is received with unparalleled hospitality by simple peasants whose house and board are yours, while a benevolent sun shines down from an azure blue sky.



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Shakespeare Day Draws Envoys To Stratford Fete

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, Eng.—In a setting colored by the flags of 40 nations, tribute was paid to William Shakespeare recently on the birthday anniversary of Britain's famous bard.

Ambassadors of many countries joined in the procession to the poet's birthplace in this historic town beside the Avon, participated in exercises at the tomb and then sat down to luncheon in the lecture hall of the memorial theater.

Lord Hanworth, Master of the Rolls and High Steward of the Borough, proposed a toast to "the immortal memory of William Shakespeare," following which, Iden Payne, producer of the Festival Company, spoke on the desirability of further tours through the United States by the Memorial Theater Company as a means of promoting sympathy and understanding between the nations on each side of the Atlantic.

Later in the day, the Mayor and Mayoress of Stratford entertained the company. The concluding event was the evening performance of the birthday play, "All's Well That Ends Well."

Normandie Not Fired

LE HAVRE, France, May 21 (AP)—Two workmen smoking behind locked doors of a washroom on board the Normandie, were reliably reported today to have set fire to a small container of gasoline near the bridge of France's new super-liner.

The fire was extinguished before it did any damage. The workmen, it was reported, were later questioned before a special police court.

Officials of the French Line termed "perfectly ridiculous" a report to the London Daily Mail of a mysterious fire in a room near the bridge of the Normandie, declaring that there had been no disturbance of any kind since the strike was settled.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

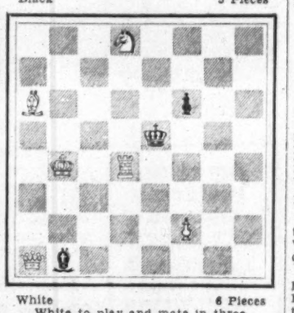
Problem No. 1723
First Publication
By Alexander Kish

Black 13 Pieces

White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

Problem No. 1724
By Karel Makovsky

Black 3 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

Notes

The Alekhine-Euwe match, according to the Journal de Geneve, will begin early in October. All the games will be played in Holland, Challenger Euwe's native land. Three games will be played each week, until either Alekhine or Euwe scores 16½ points, comprising six wins. The time limit will be 40 moves in the first 2½ hours, 32 moves in the two hours following, and then 13 moves an hour, with not more than five hours of play a day. The size of the purse is not mentioned, but we venture the guess that it is substantially less than the 10,000 gold dollars, plus expenses, that Alekhine demands for a return match with Capablanca.

Even so, Dutch supporters may be having difficulties in raising the necessary funds, for, according to the May British Chess Magazine, the Netherlands Chess Federation sponsored a large lottery at the end of March. This is reminiscent of early New England, when money for certain Harvard buildings was similarly raised.

This was the deciding game in the Orebro tournament, for it was played in the last round, with Lundin and Alekhine tied for the lead with 6½ points apiece.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Alekhine White	Lundin Black	Alekhine White	Lundin Black
1 P-QB4	P-K3	16 KR-K	P-KKt3(e)
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	17 P-KKt4	Kt-K3
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 KtxKt	BxKt
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	19 P-R5	RxRch
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	20 KtxR	Kt-K
6 P-K4	PxKP	21 B-R6	B-B3
7 KtxP	B-K2	22 PxP	RPxP
8 Kt-B3	Castles(a)	23 Kt-B3	BxBP(f)
9 Q-B2	P-K4(b)	24 Kt-K4	Q-K4
10 Castles(c)	PxP	25 P-Kt5!	Q-QKt4
11 KtxP	Q-R4	26 KtxBch	KtxKt
12 P-KR4	Kt-B4	27 Q-B3	R-K
13 K-Kt	KR-Q(d)	28 R-QB	Q-B4ch
14 B-K2	Q-B2	29 K-R	K-R2
15 B-B3	P-QR4	30 QxB	Resigns(g)

(a) Even masters often castle as a matter of routine. 8 . . . P-B4, in view of White's wasted time with the QKt, is certainly worth considering.

(b) Up to this point the game follows Bogoljubow-Reilstab, Berlin championship, February, 1935, published in this column two weeks ago, which in turn follows Alekhine-Bogoljubow, nineteenth game, first match, 1929. Thus we find Bogoljubow being defeated in a variation which he himself adopts successfully six years later. At this point Black must aim at either P-K4 or P-QB4. The latter may be preferable because of the defensive strength of Black's KP at K3.

(c) 10 PxP would lead to good development by Black, for example: 10 . . . Kt-Kt5; 11 B-B4, Q-R4; 12 Q-K4, B-Kt5.

(c) Black cannot yet develop his QB and Q side.

(e) Perhaps Black makes this weakening move thinking he will get satisfactory counterplay through his threat of RxKt and B-KB4, but 16 . . . B-K3 makes White work harder to bring his attack to a crisis.

(f) Again Black visualizes a saving combination, which loses! 23 . . . Q-Q2, for example, offers some hope of staving off the attack.

(g) Not 30 . . . QxB; 31 QxBFch, etc.

The orthodox variations of the Queen's Gambit Declined have been unsatisfactory for Black in a number of recent tournament games. In this game, from the Leningrad tournament of last August, Botwinnik early played P-KKt4, declaring his intentions of direct attack on the king's side. As generally happens, the attack was successful.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Botwinnik White	Alatorseff Black	Botwinnik White	Alatorseff Black
1 P-Q4	P-K3	11 BxPch	K-R
2 P-QB4	P-Q4	12 B-B4	QKt-B3(b)
3 Kt-KB3	B-K2	13 B-Q3	Kt-R4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	14 P-KR3	KKt-B3
5 B-Kt5	Castles	15 B-K5	Kt-Kt
6 P-K3	P-QR3	16 CastlesQR	Kt-R3
7 PxP	PxP	17 QR-Kt	B-K3
8 B-Q3	P-B3	18 Q-K2	B-KB4?(c)
9 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	19 BxB	KtxB
10 P-KKt4	KtxP(a)	20 Kt-R4!	Resigns

(a) This is certainly less prudent than 10 . . . R-K, for example.

(b) 12 . . . P-KKt3, to trap the B, invites 13 BxP, PxB; 14 QxP, with a winning attack.

(c) This loses a piece. 18 . . . Kt-B3 is indicated, with White's attack not yet convincing.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1721. Q-B6

No. 1722. The author's solution is 1 Kt-Q3, KxP; 2 BxP!! 1 . . . PxRP; 2 Kt-K! 1 . . . PxBP; 2 Kt-B. Three glorious variations, marred by unfortunate "cooks": 1 K-Kt7, Kt8, R6, and after Black plays PxRP; 2 Q-Q4. And 1 PxP, P-R7; 2 KtxP.

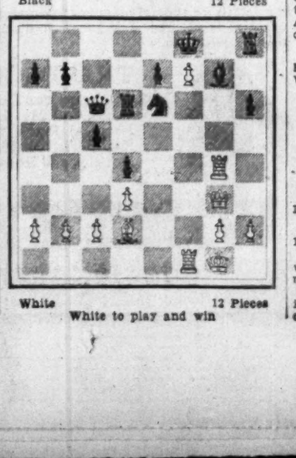
End-Game No. 252. White wins only with 1 R-K2, P-K5; 2 R-K, K-K4; 3 K-K7, K-B5; 4 K-Q6, etc.; or 3 . . . K-Q5; 4 K-B6 If 1 . . . K-B5; 2 K-K6, and the white K arrives in time. 1 R-K enables Black to draw with P-K5; 2 K-K7, K-K4; 3 K-Q7, K-Q4; or 3 K-B7, K-B4, etc.

End-Game

Tarrasch's "Game of Chess," recently translated into English, contains a large middle-game section illustrated with many "typical" attacking positions. The end-game below shows an advanced passed pawn being turned to account.

End-Game No. 253

Black 12 Pieces



White 12 Pieces
White to play and win

Madrid Adjusts Policies to New World Changes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID—One of the most important problems facing the new Lerroux Administration is that of adapting Spain's foreign policy to the changing international panorama.

A report which has not been disclosed by the Spanish press from General Franco, Commander-in-Chief in Morocco, to the Spanish Ministry of War, and which is said to give an account of the activities of spies representing various European countries on the Spanish Morocco coastline, has impressed official circles with the necessity for immediate action to determine what line Spain shall follow.

Foreign Office officials here are gradually adopting the view that they must take sides despite their oft-repeated slogan "Spain must be neutral." Spain's relations with France, her commitments at Geneva, her desire to obtain recognition of the importance of her position in the Mediterranean, and her attitude toward the Tangiers question are all of such a determined nature that a neutral course, they feel, would be unproductive of results.

Break With France

For years under the tutelage—commercial if not always political, of France—Spain has just had to take the affronts her powerful neighbor has aimed at her. France has broken off commercial relations with Spain because Spain has finally stood out against her ever-increasing demands for one-sided trade concessions, and a fierce tariff war is in progress between the two countries. Although the French Government no longer subsidizes the Citroen automobile concern, the tariff war is likely to go on until either the French automobile manufacturers or the Spanish fruit exporters are ready to accept a truce.

The international aspect of the trade dispute lies in Spain's need of French support in her demand for revision of the Tangiers Statute, due at the end of this year, to effect a return of the still pre-eminently Spanish zone to Spanish sovereignty. The Spanish Foreign Office also realizes that the Quai d'Orsay will probably be eager to accept Spanish collaboration in case of a European conflict and would be seriously concerned if Spain offered active support to any nation at war with France. The two nations are now therefore face to face, each waiting for the other to make some concession which would lead to better mutual relations, hardly improved by the bitter note recently published by the Quai d'Orsay as a justification for the trade war.

Geneva Position

Spain's position at Geneva, where she is represented by that brilliant internationalist Salvador de Madariaga, is another matter now causing concern to her foreign affairs experts. Spain has always prided herself on her leadership of the so-called bloc of neutral countries as giving her great international influence in the cause of peace, and the apparent necessity of taking sides on derivations of the Versailles Treaty—which she did not sign—is repugnant to her.

While declarations of neutrality continue to be echoed by all the important newspapers, there is no doubt that the decision to proceed with a combined army, navy and air force defence plan is due as much to a conviction that active defense of her territory may be necessary as to a desire to preserve her neutrality and to give backing to her demand that France and Italy should recognize her claim to share with them in deciding matters affecting the status quo in the Mediterranean.

Ottawa Session Roars Tribute To Premier Bennett

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., May—"I shall never forget this moment," said Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, acknowledging a spontaneous roar of welcome that greeted him yesterday afternoon when Parliament resumed its sittings.

It had been nearly three months since he had been forced to relinquish his duties and rumors had been rife as to his permanent retirement from politics. Although he had been advised not to return to work, he said, he felt it his duty to do so, whatever the consequences.

"I shall do my very best while I am here to make clear what my appreciation of the situation may be with respect to the legislation that will engage the attention of the House during the balance of the session." This was considered a clear intimation that he intends to retain his leadership of the party until close of Parliament and maybe throughout the election campaign.

Referring to conditions in Europe he said that "Great Britain has disarmed to the point of insecurity; at this moment she finds herself in a position of very great difficulty."

Canada had sought no commitments nor had given any, he explained. "That the future is difficult to foresee goes without saying; that public men who have a firm and clear grasp of the situation are doing their utmost to preserve the world's peace is equally true, but that the task is difficult I do not for the moment deny."

Forces Consolidate

The Easter recess, prolonged to over a month in order to permit the Government leader to regain his strength as well as to represent Canada in London, has also enabled the four parties in the House to consolidate their forces and coach their boards of strategy for the general elections which will follow shortly after prorogation of Parliament.

Most of Mr. Bennett's "new deal" measures have been brought down. One of the most important, however, is still to come, that based on the recommendations of the royal commission on price spreads and mass buying and business conditions generally. The commission is urging many reforms for the greater protection of the producer and the small wage earner, mainly through closer government supervision and control of working conditions, sales methods and price cutting.

The investigation was launched by H. H. Stevens while Minister of Trade and Commerce, but his public condemnation of the unethical business practices disclosed and of those responsible for them embarrassed the Government and brought about his resignation from the cabinet and the chairmanship of the commission.

More Popular

At the same time it greatly heightened his popularity among the people. Since then he has been continuing his crusade with unabated fervor, until there are many who see in Mr. Stevens the logical successor to the Conservative leadership in the event of Mr. Bennett relinquishing the reins. At least, say his numerous supporters in Parliament, he should return to the Ministry and thus by his alliance greatly improve the party's chances in the elections.

It is hoped that an announcement will be made at an early date as to the results of the negotiations with Washington for a reciprocal trade agreement. There need be no delay in putting the agreement into effect as the necessary power is now vested in the President on the one hand and the Canadian Government by order-in-council on the other. Removal of even a few of the awkward trade barriers existing between the two countries, it is believed, would exert a healthy stimulus on trade and incidentally put another feather in Mr. Bennett's cap.

British Columbia Adds To Mothers' Pensions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Mothers' pensions in British Columbia are to be increased as a result of demands by women's organizations. The exact increase has not been decided, but it will be the first step in a general revision of the scale. In addition, the Government announced in the legislature here that it would abandon the rule by which no pensions are granted to mothers with only one child. Mrs. Dorothy Steeves, newly-elected member of the assembly, declared that a mother's pension was not in any sense charity but a reward for service rendered to the state.

Declining Prices Prove Burden To British Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 21—Evidence of the burden placed upon British farming by the heavy fall which has taken place since the war in the prices obtainable for agricultural produce, is contained in a report read before the Royal Statistical Society in London.

This report has been compiled by R. McG. Carslaw and P. E. Graves. Taking average prices during the period 1931-33, it shows that 58 per cent of total British agricultural output goes to labor while 22 per cent is absorbed in rent, maintenance, mortgages and other land owners' charges. This leaves 20 per cent only, to reimburse the farmer-occupyer for all his labor and to meet the charges on his capital.

Seeing that the cost of labor, rent and farm mortgages is comparatively stable, it follows that the farmer's position has enormously deteriorated with the catastrophic fall which has taken place since 1920 in the prices obtainable for agricultural produce.

Of the farmer's share of this produce the report says: "Nearly one half is represented by income in kind, value of dwelling house and farm produce used in the household, which, of course, cannot be used to meet interest on loans or to defray private cash expenses. On the smaller farms a larger proportion of the profit is derived from income 'in kind' than is the case on the larger farms, and this is one of the principal reasons for the greater stability of the former in times of economic depression."

Another point brought out is that in Britain the output per person employed is at a maximum on farms of from 150 acres to 300 acres, which would appear, therefore, to be the optimum size.

On the other hand, output in relation to expenditure is much larger where bigger areas are cultivated by individual farmers.

Athens Police Bar Monarchists' Fete

ATHENS, May 21 (AP)—Police today dispersed Monarchists who attempted to hold a memorial religious service for the late King Constantine simultaneously with the orthodox church feast of St. Constantine.

Royalist newspapers printed pictures of the former King and the royalist leader, Gen. John Metaxas, stated: "Not even former Premier Eleutherios Venizelos dared forbid the people to make a religious commemoration of an unforgettable king, but this stupid reaction will not arrest the royalist ideas and triumph."

U. S. Fleet Forming Most Effective Test In History of Navy

WITH U. S. FLEET, West Hawaii, May 21 (AP)—Disposition of the 153 ships of the United States fleet for the 1935 maneuvers in the Pacific has provided the most unusual and effective training groups in the history of the navy.

The chief purpose of these annual maneuvers is training at sea, not only in strategy and tactics, but in providing a real test for the officers and men of the lessons they have learned during the past year.

The main body of the White Fleet in the major portion of the maneuvers is made up as a high seas battle fleet, self-sustaining but unhampered by train or base ships. This permits the force of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers and destroyers to be operated under wartime conditions.

Likewise the main body of the Black Fleet, which went into the far northern waters, is so constituted that during a large part of the problem it can function as a high speed, fast striking force, of much greater mobility than the main battle fleet, being composed of the speediest aircraft carrier, heavy and light cruisers and destroyers. This provides at least 50 per cent greater speed than the main battle force.

Operating without oilers, it was necessary for the battleships and heavy cruisers to refuel destroyers.

It has been made the responsibility of fleet commanders to so dispose of their train of supply ships as to provide against surprise raids by submarines or aircraft.

Another group, attached to one of the fleets, is the powerful submarine division 12, the world's greatest group of undersea cruisers. Seven of these big submarines, equipped to cruise around the world, moved as an independent force.

Still another force is the smaller coast defense submarines of the S type, stationed in the Hawaiian Islands.

Worked into the six weeks' problem also have been extensive tests for the flying arms. Officers say these six weeks of training maneuvers form the most efficient test of the units and the men ever devised.

Hitlerites Gain Hope in Austria From Czech Vote

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, May 21—The outstanding success of German Nationalists in the Czechoslovak elections has found a resounding echo in Austria, causing deep concern in Government circles here and correspondingly encouraging the Hitlerites.

In Austria, too, German nationalism is becoming steadily stronger. Many Marxists, it is said, are passing over into the National Socialist camp, while villagers, clericals, laborers and even state-organized workers are in revolt against the Fascist Heimwehr so closely associated with Italy.

It is believed here that in case of an election, the Austrian Clericals and Marxists would see great losses in favor of German Nationalists, just as occurred in Czechoslovakia. The Government's policy of coercive patriotism has not proved successful, observers note. Uncertainty exists, as in February and July of last year, just before the Marxist and National Socialist uprisings.

The Heimwehr is holding many armed demonstrations throughout the country, which are arousing much suppressed resentment.

German Party Won 44 Seats at Prague; Agrarians Hold 45

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 21 (AP)—The Hitlerite "Sudeten German Party," headed by Konrad Henlein, held 44 seats in the Czechoslovak Parliament today, falling only one short of displacing the Czech Agrarians as the dominant party.

The Agrarians won 45 seats in the two houses, a loss of one. The Socialists captured 38 seats, a loss of one; the Communists retained their 30, and Foreign Minister Eduard Benes' Czech National Socialists held 28, a loss of four.

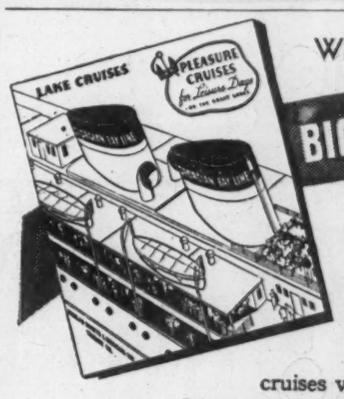
The strength of the Roman Catholics was reduced by three seats, while the Fascists, who failed to elect any candidates in 1929, filled six seats.

Cuban ABC Editor Takes Writer's Prize of $1000

HAVANA, May 21 (AP)—Dr. Jorge Manach, Harvard graduate and member of the faculty of Columbia University, was voted yesterday the Justo de Lara Prize of $1000 for the best newspaper article written and published by a Cuban in 1934.

Dr. Manach, a leader of the ABC Revolutionary Society, wrote the prize-winning article while serving as director of the ABC newspaper, Accion. He went to the United States when his newspaper ceased publication at the time of the revolutionary general strike last March.

Travel



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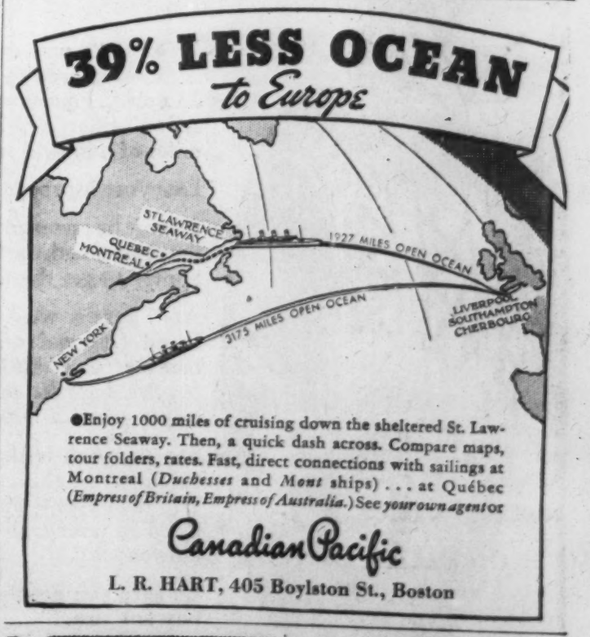

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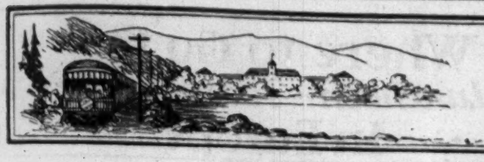

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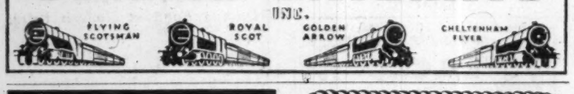

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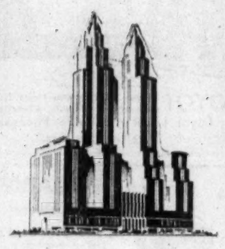

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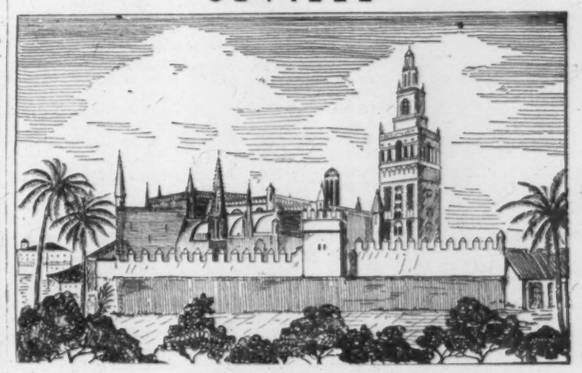

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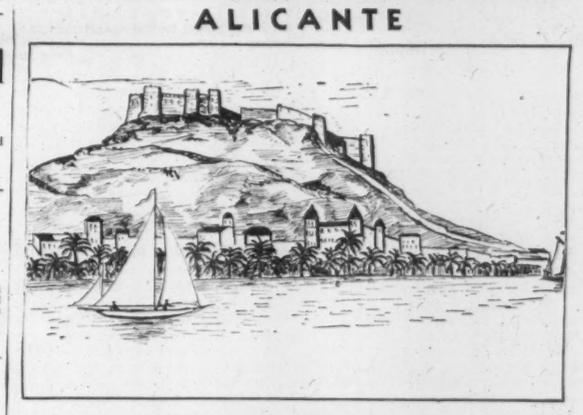

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Sports Chief Aid to Good Citizenship

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21 — Representatives of a quarter of a million boys enrolled in boys' clubs all over the United States, gathered in the annual convention of Boys' Clubs of America, yesterday and today at Hotel Commodore, set a keynote of athletics as the chief aid of citizenship ahead of any other form of activity, when picked athletes who were graduated from the clubs, as well as others of similar character, broadcast a message of higher endeavor to the world at the sports luncheon which opened the proceedings, as a preliminary to the various round table discussions on the various problems involved.

Every community has a boy problem, said William E. Hall, president of the Boys' Clubs of America, and there is a constant demand all the time from all sources that proves that the boys' clubs are filling a need which was never more vital than during the depression, so that they are now on the verge of their greatest success, showing a vitality that made recent years impressive, and furnishing a haven from economic necessity.

Keegan Presides

James E. Keegan, the football referee, who presided, stated that two thirds of the boys who entered boys clubs came for athletics, and that the opportunities afforded to sow the seed of ditizenship in the impressionable years was the keynote of the activities.

Gene Tunney, fresh from his tour of the world, drew a comparison in favor of the United States in boys work, when he said that he found the tendency in practically every country that he visited was toward regimentation of youth for future military service, under the control of the officials of national defense, while we have no such thought, which he regarded as a very fine thing. He lauded the athletic interests of the nation, stating that in his experience, some form of athletic work was necessary for every boy to work off his surplus energy, and that the work and play in boys clubs kept 80 per cent of those enrolled from hanging around corners. He also paid a compliment to sports writers when he stated that they were living up to their great responsibility to glorify sportsmen, thus interesting the youth, who all read the sports pages, in high standards of sportsmanship, rather than the glorification of the lower orders of citizensip.

Build on Interests

R. K. Atkinson, director of boys' work, stated that there was no attempt to outline methods for boys' clubs. Find out what the boy is interested in, he said, and build on that. Then the cultural and idealistic conditions on which true democracy is based will create a permanent interest in good citizenship and sportsmanship.

Among the former boys' club members present were Albie Booth, Nat Holman, Johnny Broaca, Ralph Hewitt, Anthony Matal, and Eddie Eagan, while telegrams of regret were received from Bill Dickey, of the Yankees, and Joe Cronin, who stated that his experience at Columbia Park Boys' Club of San Francisco, had started him on his career as an athlete.

A strong contingent of sports writers was present and took an active part in the luncheon.

The delegates devoted yesterday afternoon to getting acquainted, settling down to the serious work of the convention yesterday evening, with a panel discussion of juvenile delinquency, while the program today brought up problems of camping, physical activities, community welfare and relationship with governmental agencies.

The convention will conclude tomorrow with the annual meeting and a banquet in honor of John Hays Hammond, father of the movement, and a vice-president of the Boys' Clubs of America.

Mrs. Vare Sets Course Record

NORRISTOWN, Penna., May 21 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare shot a 76 over the Plymouth Country Club course yesterday, taking medalist honors in the twenty-eighth annual women's Philadelphia golf championship. Keeping even with women's par on both nines, Mrs. Vare established a new women's record for the course. Mrs. Karl Scheidt, Plymouth, set the previous standard of 81.

Mrs. Gaut Is Re-elected

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 21 (AP)—Mrs. David C. Gaut of Memphis was re-elected president of the Southern Women's Golf Association yesterday. Oklahoma City was selected for the 1936 tournament. A steady rain and a temperature in the low fifties caused the qualifying round of the current championship to be postponed until today.

Ocean Race Contender Brought to America

By a Staff Photographer

Stoerkebeker Swinging Over Side of Freighter

German Yacht, Which Will Be Piloted by Capt. Ludwig Schlimback (Inset) on King Haakon Cup Race From Newport, R. I., to Bergen, Nor., Starting June 8

German Yacht Has Arrived in Boston

Lashed to the forward deck of the Haimon, North German Lloyd Line freighter, by 15 wire cables to hold her securely in the cradle, when the Haimon tied up at pier 46 Mystic Docks, Charlestown, this morning, was the German contender for the King Haakon Gold Cup sailing race from Newport, R. I., to Bergen, Norway, which is scheduled to start June 8.

Shortly after the freighter's lines were made fast to the dock, the 20-ton craft was lifted by the ship's tackle, swung over the side and lowered to Boston harbor waters. Immediately the yawl was in the water, work began on stepping her masts, securing her rigging and bending her sails. She will be hauled over to the South Boston station of the Boston Yacht Club to remain until Saturday when she will sail for Newport, R. I.

During the voyage Capt. Ludwig Schlimbach, who accompanied the yacht on the transatlantic voyage, devoted most of his time to details on the contender for the cup. The yacht is named Stoerkebeker and will be manned by two friends of Captain Schlimbach from this vicinity on the voyage to Newport. Three German yachtsmen are now on a passenger ship en route to New York. They will join the captain to help pilot the yacht in the ocean race.

The vessel was named for an ancient sea rover. The yawl-rigged craft was built in Germany 13 years ago and carries canvas measuring 142 square meters. The craft's length is 15.1 meters over-all and 11.4 meters at the water line. Captain Schlimbach was formerly affiliated with the Hamburg-American line.

Hines and Culley In the Third Round

PARIS, May 21 — The American doubles team of Wilmer M. Hines and Henry Culley moved into the third round of the French hard court tennis championship today with a 6—0, 6—2, 3—6, 9—7 victory over the French combination of Antoine Gentien and M. Bonte.

Hines, former captain of the University of North Carolina tennis team, and Culley, a Santa Barbara (Calif.) youngster now living in Europe, started fast and ran off 10 straight games before the Frenchmen could break through.

The Americans lost control in the third set, and trailed 0—3 in the fourth before their shots again became effective.

Anita Lizana, the Chilsean sensation, made her first appearance on a continental court when she teamed with Lili D'Alvarez, woman's champion of Spain to lose to Mlle. C. Roosambert and Mlle. I. Neufeld of France, 6—2, 6—2.

D. G. Freshwater and F. H. D. Wilde of England turned back a French combination composed of Paul Feret and Andre Destreneau, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1, and Harry O. Hopman of Australia and Enrique Maier, men's champion of Spain, won from the Canadian pair, Marcel Rainville and Roland Longtin, 6—1, 6—3, 6—1.

The German and Japanese Davis Cup doubles team won, with Heiner Henkel and Hans Denker taking the measure of France's young stars, Yvon Petra and Pierre Pelliza, 4—6, 6—3, 2—6, 7—5 and J. Yomagishi and H. Nishimura of Japan beating Benny Berthet and Raymond Robel of France, 7—5, 6—3, 6—4, in the two second-round matches.

The French women's doubles team of Simone Barbier and Suzanne Pannetier defeated an Italian pair, Vittoria Tonelli and Yvona Orlandini, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2 in the first round.

Mrs. Moody in New York

NEW YORK, May 21 (AP)—Reiterating her determination to play in the Wimbledon championships if her game continues to improve, Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, former national women's tennis champion, arrived here today on her way to England. She will sail tomorrow and hopes to get in five weeks of intensive practice abroad before play begins at Wimbledon.

Sporting Around the Hub

Midland Regains Lead in Women's Golf Race

MIDLAND DISTRICT, which was leading the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts spring team series last Thursday morning, only to be upset by the Middlesex team later that day, yesterday defeated the lowly placed Central team and regained its lead. Midland met and defeated Central at the Pine Brook Valley Country Club, Weston, by 6 to 3. Southern, leader earlier in the season, yesterday won from Northern, 7 to 2, at the Kernwood Country Club, Salem, while The Country Club team downed Middlesex by the odd match in nine at The Country Club, Brookline. Mary Slattery, Midland; Laura Robbins, Midland, and Mrs. G. P. Buell, Middlesex, are tied for the lead in individual scoring, with 67 points.

★ ★ ★

Four New Clubs Admitted—Four clubs were admitted to membership, and applications for the senior and junior track and field championships were made at the quarterly meeting of the New England A. A. A. U. last night at the Boston A. A. clubhouse. The new clubs admitted were Pastime A. C. of Marlboro, Magazine A. A. of Cambridge, Quincy Civic Association and the Springfield Boys' Club, Inc.

Lowell clubs, Highland A. A. and Catholic Lyceum Young Men's Club, have applied for the senior track championship. These two clubs will act in conjunction with the city of Lowell in an effort to secure the big outdoor meet this summer. The Boston Caledonian Club has applied for the junior track championships for Caledonian Grove. Both applications were referred to the track and field committee. Alfred Lill presided in place of President William Kenny.

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Straus Trophy—Lowell House of Harvard has won the Percy S. Straus Trophy, awarded to the Harvard house which scores the largest number of points each year in intramural athletics. This is the first year the trophy has been up for competition. A banquet will be held next Monday in Lowell House at which time the trophy will be presented to Andrew Webster, manager of athletics at Lowell House.

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Boston 8. A. Frolic—Alice Bridges, member of the Whitinsville Community Association, and holder of New England, United States and world freestyle swimming records, and John Higgins of Providence, will be honored as "queen" and "king" of New England swimmers tomorrow night at the annual frolic of the Boston Swimming Association at the Normandie ballroom.

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Newspapermen's Golf—Harry Kussmaul of the Boston Evening Transcript led the newspaper golfers at the Walpole Golf Club yesterday, taking both net and gross leadership with a card of 82—0—82. Gerry Moore of the Boston Globe was second gross with 85, and W. O. Nicoll of The Christian Science Monitor and Thomas Callaghan of the Boston Post shared second net honors with reduced scores of 83. Alex Bowman of the Monitor turned in a card of 90—4—86.

★ ★ ★

Harvard Tennis Managers—William H. Cann '37 of Newark, N. J., has been elected first assistant varsity tennis manager at Harvard for next season, and David R. Lindsay '37 of New York has been chosen jayvee manager. Stanford Wessler '38 of New York was named freshman manager.

★ ★ ★

Kay Winthrop Seeded No. 1—Katharine Winthrop of Boston and Ipswich, defending champion and recent winner of the New England indoor tennis title, heads the seeded list of players competing in women's annual Massachusetts tennis championship at The Country Club, Brookline. Marjorie L. Sachs of Cambridge is seeded second; Virginia Ellis of Brookline, former state champion, third, and Mrs. John L. Bremer of Boston, fourth. Thirty-one players entered the singles competition. The finals in singles and doubles are expected to be played on Friday.

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B. U. Baseball Captain—Boston University has elected William Edward Croke, all-round athlete, captain of the 1936 varsity baseball squad. The captain-elect played first and second base on this year's varsity and the outfield in other years. His batting average this season was .211. Croke prepared for B. U. at the Boston High School of Commerce, where he played on the football and baseball teams. He plays football and basketball for Boston University.

★ ★ ★

Hub Girl Elected President—Eleanor Eaton of Boston has been elected president of the United States Women's Lacrosse Association for two years. Miss Eaton succeeds Mrs. Joyce Cran Barry, a North Shore resident, who has done much for the association. Lucille Burnham of Boston was elected secretary for one year.

★ ★ ★

Harvard vs. Alumni—Harvard's varsity baseball team will play the Alumni at Soldiers Field at 4 p. m. today, and, according to the Crimson graduates, Fred Mitchell's present varsity will be severely extended. The Harvard graduates on Sunday played a doubleheader with Fred Maguire's Worcester pro team, winning one game, 8-1, and losing the other, 3-2, in 11 innings. Previously, the graduates played a 10-inning 1-1 tie with with Tufts and defeated Tufts, 9-6.

With two exceptions, Charles Devens, who will pitch, and Tom Gilligan, right fielder, the Harvard graduates, will be practically the 1928 team intact. That team was captained by Howard Burns, who will play center field today. The graduates have a representative of every Harvard team which Fred Mitchell has coached, with the exception of this year's team, since he returned to Cambridge in 1926. Mitchell is now serving his tenth consecutive year as coach of the Harvard varsity baseball team.

This game will be one of four which the Harvard varsity team will play this week, and will be a good test for the Eastern Intercollegiate League doubleheader with Cornell on Friday and the important game with Dartmouth on Soldiers Field on Saturday.

★ ★ ★

Crimson Track Managers—George H. Spencer '36 of Rochester, N. Y., has been elected manager of the Harvard freshman track team. He prepared for Harvard at Exeter. He will receive major numerals this year. Robert T. Whitman '38 of Greenwich, Conn., has been elected assistant freshman manager. He prepared for Harvard at St. Mark's School and was manager of the Harvard freshman football team last fall.

★ ★ ★

Joe Cronin Honored—About 600 baseball fans and friends of Joe Cronin, Red Sox manager, attended the testimonial dinner given in his honor at the Copley-Plaza last night. Many prominent baseball men were present, as well as representatives of the City of Boston and State of Massachusetts.

Walter Johnson, manager of the Cleveland Indians, told the gathering how Cronin broke in as shortstop of the Washington Senators a few years back when he (Johnson) was piloting the Capitol city club.

Joseph B. Ely, former governor of Massachusetts, urged the citizens of New England to turn to baseball as their outdoor sport instead of horse racing.

Cronin also gave an interesting talk, and among other things, said he would rather face Lefty Gomez or Schoolboy Rowe than a microphone, which was necessary at the dinner.

★ ★ ★

Series Closes Tomorrow—The final game game of the Cleveland-Red Sox series is scheduled for Fenway Park tomorrow afternoon. It is Cleveland's last appearance in Boston until the middle of July.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	17	8	.680
Brooklyn	17	11	.607
Chicago	15	10	.600
St. Louis	15	12	.556
Pittsburgh	16	15	.516
Cincinnati	10	15	.400
Philadelphia	7	16	.304
Boston	7	17	.292

Results May 20

Pittsburgh 11, New York 4.
Chicago 8, Boston 0.
Only games.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	17	8	.680
Cleveland	16	9	.625
New York	16	11	.593
Boston	13	12	.520
Detroit	14	13	.519
Washington	13	14	.481
Philadelphia	8	16	.333
St. Louis	5	18	.217

Results May 20

Cleveland 4, Boston 1.
New York 7, Chicago 2.
Detroit 8, Philadelphia 6.
Washington 8, St. Louis 2.

College Baseball Results

Dartmouth 7, Vermont 3.
Holy Cross 13, Providence 7.
Manhattan 8, Brooklyn 3.
Rhode Island 17, Northeastern 4.
Syracuse 6, St. Lawrence 2.
Temple 19, Muhlenberg 9.
Upsala 12, Panzer 11.
Ursinus 4, Penn M. C. 3.

American Association

Results May 20

Columbus 2, Minneapolis 1.
Toledo 3, St. Paul 1.
Other games postponed.

College Tennis Results

Amherst 7, Brown 2.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Mrs. Moody's Tennis Comeback

ANNOUNCEMENT that Mrs. Helen Wills Moody of San Francisco is now on the Atlantic coast for the purpose of crossing the ocean in time to take part in the all-English lawn tennis championships at Wimbledon, comes as welcomed news to all followers of that sport. It is also to be hoped that the former "Queen of the Courts" will find that she is ready to take up the game where she left off in the United States final of 1933 when she was forced to default her title to Helen Hull Jacobs, also of California, with the score one set all—and 3—0 in favor of Miss Jacobs in the third and deciding set.

Underwood

Helen Wills Moody

Has Hard Task Ahead

While we realize that, when at the top of her game, Mrs. Moody has been more than a match for any other woman player in the world, it would seem logical to believe that getting back to her best game is going to take her some little time. Reports from the coast say that she has been playing a good game in practice, hitting the ball hard and covering court with speed and evident ease. No less a judge of tennis players than Howard O. Kinsey, former internationalist, believes that she is getting back into championship form. But Mrs. Moody is going to face as strong, if not stronger, competition than she was facing in 1933. Miss Jacobs is today undoubtedly a better player than she was when she won the title on Mrs. Moody's default in 1933, and then Dorothy E. Round of Great Britain, who defeated Miss Jacobs in the Wimbledon final of 1934, should be playing a better game this year. The question is, therefore, not only one of whether Mrs. Moody is back in championship form, but whether she is prepared to overcome stronger opposition than she used to dispose of with great ease.

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Those Edmonton Grads

When considering the question of what sports team has made the best showing in its field when national championship titles are considered, it will be necessary to look over the record of the Edmonton Commercial Grads, a women's basketball team of Edmonton, Alberta. Back in 1922 the Grads started in to capture the Canadian women's basketball honors and they have never since failed to bring their annual quest to a successful conclusion. If anyone can show a better record for any national championship, we would be glad to take a glance at it.

Night Baseball Played Back In '83, Say Records

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There are differences of opinion as to when and where the first night baseball game was played, but one thing is certain—it was played a long time ago.

One authority claims the first game under lights was played at Fort Wayne, Ind., on June 2, 1883, when the Quincy professionals met a college team and won by 19 to 11. Files of the old Daily Gazette, printed in Fort Wayne at that time, reveal some of the features of the game.

"The crowd was very large and although the turnstiles registered 1675 admissions, there were at least 2000 present," one clipping said. "The scene when the game was in progress was a novel and brilliant one. The grandstand was as light as midday. All around the park was the thick outer darkness, but within was apparently a charmed enclosure, where the sun had focused its rays, whereas the rest of the world lay in darkness.

"In brilliancy and splendor, the spectacle was a great success, but as a specimen of ball playing it was very poor. A club of boys known as the M. E. College nine was pitted against the Quincy professionals.

"The result of the game, which had more special telegrams sent from here about it than ever before, proves baseball can be played by electricity, but there must be more lights. With double the number of lights, the game could be played with success."

According to the record books, the first minor league night game was played in San Antonio, Texas, back in 1897. It was proclaimed a great success and even at that early date, influential men who were present at the game, predicted it would some day spread to the major leagues.

Modern minor league night ball started in 1930. Des Moines, we believe, opened the 1930 Western League season under the arcs with such success that by the middle of June, the Pacific Coast League had also decided to give it a trial. On June 10, a night game was played at Sacramento. The experiment proved a life saver for the coast circuit. This season throughout the minors, it is understood that 67 clubs will be operating at least part of the time under flood lights.

The majority of club owners who have installed plants, claim that if playing after dark is practicable for the minors, it is even more so for the majors, pointing out that the big leagues are in a position to put in more adequate plants and that the players are more skilled. In regard to attendance, minor league clubs report gains ranging from "better attendance" to "more than four times."

When National League officials held their annual meeting in February of this year, it was voted that each team should be allowed to play seven home night games. Before the meeting broke up, it was apparent that at least four of the eight clubs in the circuit would not install lighting systems. However, two clubs—Cincinnati and St. Louis—backed by Powel Crosley Jr. and Sam Breadon, were strongly in favor of the move and set about at once to make plans for installation.

Breadon's plans were burst wide open later, when it was learned that the realty company in control of Sportsman's Park, home of the Cardinals and Browns, would not allow the installing of lights.

Crosley, however, went ahead with his plans and spent in the vicinity of $60,000 for lights at Crosley Field. Three hundred and fifty-two floodlight projectors are being installed by engineers of the General Electric Company, and it is estimated that Crosley Field will be nearly twice as bright, when lighted, than any baseball park in the past.

General Electric field engineers surveyed and planned the Crosley lighting to utilize eight groups of projectors mounted on 100-foot towers, and every effort has been made by President Larry McPhail of the Reds to supply the rest of the major-league teams with an opportunity to see and participate in night baseball under the most modern conditions.

All eyes will be on Cincinnati Thursday night. President Franklin D. Roosevelt of the United States will press a button and turn on the lights, thereby making the first major-league night game official. Advance ticket sales in Cincinnati have indicated considerable interest in the experiment. Crosley is making a noble effort to solve the low attendance problem, a problem which has faced the Reds' management for a number of years. If the plan works satisfactorily, and it probably will, we may see under-the-arcs games all over the majors in 1936.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

May 21, 1910

ALTHOUGH the Boston Americans were idle, they took possession of third place in the standing when the Philadelphia Athletics, league leaders, defeated Detroit, 7 to 4. Detroit dropped to fourth. New York won a 15-inning battle from Cleveland, 5 to 4, when Hal Chase scored on Cree's hit in the fifteenth.

Over the Net

Cup Play in Second Round

FIRST-ROUND tennis play in the European Zone for the Davis Cup was completed over the week-end. Four second-round matches are scheduled to be played before June 11, with Poland meeting South Africa, Czechoslovakia playing Japan, Australia meeting France, and Germany facing Italy. Australia was the first nation to advance in the European Zone, defeating New Zealand at Eastbourne, Eng. Czechoslovakia met and defeated Yugoslavia at Praha, 4 to 1, while Japan won the opening singles and the doubles to clinch its match with Holland at Scheveningen.

★ ★ ★

United States to Play Abroad—The United States Davis Cup team won the right to meet the winner of the European Zone competition in an interzone final to be played at Wimbledon on July 20, 22 and 23. The United States team defeated China, 5 to 0, in the first round of the North American Zone play at Mexico, D. F. Mexico, having won its first-round tie from Cuba, met the United States last week end and lost, 4 to 1. Brazil won the South American Zone final from Uruguay, but decided against sending a team north to meet the North American Zone winners.

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Cantabs Win Intervarsity Match—Cambridge University's tennis team scored a 13-to-8 victory over Oxford University at Oxford, Eng., on May 18. The best of the players of the Oxford and Cambridge teams will combine to meet a combined Harvard-Yale team late in July at Eastbourne, Eng., for the Prentice Trophy, donated by Bernon S. Prentice, former Harvard champion and team captain and chairman of the United States Lawn Tennis Association's international intercollegiate committee.

Browns and A's Trade

PHILADELPHIA, May 21 (AP) — Connie Mack today announced that Merritt "Sugar" Cain, pitcher, and Ed Coleman, outfielder, have been traded to the St. Louis Browns for George Blaeholder, pitcher. "This is a straight trade," the manager of the Athletics said, "and I expect to pitch Blaeholder tomorrow." Cain came to the Athletics in 1930 from Carrollton, Ga. Coleman came to the team in 1931 from Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

Miss Pietsch Medal Winner

By a Staff Correspondent

RYE, N. Y., May 21—Betty Pietsch of the Lawrence Farms Club, Mount Kisco, won the qualifying round gold medal in the annual women's metropolitan golf championship tournament over the Apawamis Club course yesterday with a card of 84.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Rosoff's — 667 W. 43rd St. — 152 W. 44th St. — "Center of Times Sq." — RECIPROCITY — We are sparing no expense to please our patrons! Regardless of higher food costs we shall endeavor to continue our present prices! 2000 and more persons are served here daily. — NEWLY INSTALLED AIR CONDITIONING — 4 COURSE LUNCHEON...50¢ — 4 COURSE DINNER...75¢

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Whence Come and Whither Go?

OF ALL the elements in the New England landscape—which is bone of my bone and heart of my heart—the one I hold in deepest affection at all seasons of the year is its brooks. When I say this, I do not forget mountains against a summer sunset—familiar rounded hills under an autumn haze—spring throwing her mantilla over a birch thicket—a sunny winter morning transforming ice-sheathed twigs and branches into a crystal palace—How can I stop? Only by repeating firmly that, best of all, I love a running brook.

I wonder why?—though I suppose affection does not need analysis, and that there is no obligation to render explanation, certainly not to offer apology, for what is as personal a matter as one's choice of a life partner?

I know this: that a brook beside the road holds my eye to the exclusion of other sights. If I happen to be traveling by train, this experience is the more tantalizing because I cannot stop the train in order to satisfy my curiosity. Curiosity, certainly, enters largely into my interest in brooks. Where did they come from, and where are they going beyond my range of vision? Roads and brooks and rivers share this attribute of continuance, of emerging and of moving forward into something new, often something unknown. But rivers move more slowly, and roads we follow willy-nilly, if we go at all; but brooks beckon, hasten, elude, and vanish.

* * *

WITH A PARTICULAR brook is associated my first awareness of curiosity about the outside world. Children are always irresistibly drawn to water, and the brook a rod below my father's house was my play spot. Here beside a tiny bridge was a brief détour, where travelers drove through the water to cool their horses' feet and wash a little of the dust from wagon wheels. Here was sand for a child to play in, and glistening pebbles, and a place for earnest fishing with a bent pin and piece of twine. Beyond the shallow the banks narrowed, the brook cut a deep furrow through a meadow and then disappeared in a thicket. What lay on the farther side of the thicket I did not know, and to this day I do not know; but always I yearned to examine every inch of its course, and in my imagination I conned unseen pools, deeps green with submerged meadow grass, minute cascades, and spots where lady's slippers grew from leaf mold on sloping banks. I knew such things must be, but other things I could only half visualize and longed to see in full.

In time I learned that my brook, my little river, greater river, and sound, joined the ocean. The very water I paddled in became a part of the great Atlantic. The brook was my link with far-off places that I heard people talk of.

My curiosity has never staled. Always I stare from a car window and study the merry leaping of water from one mossy rock to another, the twinkle of gravel beds brown and gold under the sun, dark mysterious coverts beneath fallen tree trunks, and smooth loitering through meadows thick with rue and thoroughwort. Is it because small things have a special charm, I wonder, that these miniature eddies and pools so delight the eye and make me long to travel the whole course of the stream, inch by inch, on foot?

I am sure some of the attraction comes from a hereditary instinct to follow the waterways. So our ancestors, having followed the great salt wave to the New England shores and made their first settlements on the seaboard, next turned their eyes to the streams and built later habitations along the rivers. From the rivers they followed small tributary streams; and, wherever there was a brook, there came to be a farmhouse, or even a village. Walter Prichard Eaton, writing of a road to a Berkshire village, says: "It comes down a hill, and over the brook, to the front porch of the general store and post office." This might be said of a hundred New England hamlets. One gets into them by going down a hill and over the town brook, and so comes to the store and post office.

* * *

THROUGH THE COURTESY of the highway commissioners of certain states, the pleasure of riding along their roads has been enhanced by the fact that the names of the streams are clearly posted on signs where road and water course meet. I must confess that I have never been able to see a brook without wanting to know its name—just as I never see a house that interests me without wanting to know who lives in it. This disposition makes me a troublesome companion on a motor trip, and it is fully as much for the convenience of those who are not interested and have no desire to stop and inquire, as for their curiosity-ridden fellow travelers, that the names of streams have been posted.

Some of the names, however, tempt inquisitive exploration. I do not mean such obvious names as those derived from families that have lived on the banks of the streams, or from commonplace association. Mill Brooks, Beaver Brooks, and Sucker Brooks we will count out, for they are legionary. Some geologic peculiarity of the neighborhood has often prompted a more specific and distinctive name. There is a Diamond Ledge Brook, a Cedar Brook, a Hollow Brook, Leadmine Brook, Breakneck Brook, and Ten-mile Brook. There is a Globe Brook—I wonder why? Churchyard Brook and Minister's Brook and Cold Spring Brook are easily explained. But is there not a story with Stirrup Brook? And how about Nod Brook? That name on a signboard nearly upset one motor trip, so eager was I to find the oldest inhabitant and inquire the origin of the name, so assured were my companions that I would get much more pleasure out of keeping it a matter of surmises and imaginings. The latter counsel prevailed, and all I can offer in explanation of the name is my guess that the brook nods and becks and dozes under the alders, and so gets its name. But, of course, that is not the real reason; and I shall never be satisfied with anything short of the truth, for surely there must have been something pleasantly imaginative in the source of the name.

Too few brooks have kept their Indian names. Too few have any names at all, being insignificant, but of all the wild and wayward syllabic harmonies those that best suit New England brooks are ones devised by the redmen. Indian chiefs are memorialized by a few brooks, a few others retain the liquid vowels and throaty consonants—all Anglicized—of the original Indian place names.

* * *

POETS HAVE DONE well by brooks—none better for New England than Robert Frost, in his "West Running Brook," even though the brook in that poem is only a symbol. To musicians also brooks have often been an inspiration, but with artists brooks are the least successful of subjects. Occasionally a painter conveys the impression of motion, of hurrying forward into the unknown that is characteristic of a brook, as Charles Copeland did in "The Outlet of Crawford's Pond"; but, for the most part, more static water effects are better suited to painting.

* * *

IT MAKES NO difference what the time of year may be, a brook is always enticing. It may even be dried by summer drouth, but the brown bed is still a brook to those who know it, as Robert Frost has pointed out:

"We love the things we love for what they are——"

In winter there is no clearer evidence of life beneath the snow blanket than the black waters of a brook, strong and swift within their ice-filmed margins. In March floods brooks cover the meadows in pale wide sheets, and we see trees standing knee deep in water where at other seasons they have dry footing. But the choicest time for watching the brooks is when they run strong but contained within their banks; when verdure is thick, but fresh above and around them, when dipping ferns catch the spray from tiny cascades, and the voice of the brook brings coolness on a June day.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

Shore Line

(Lake Michigan Parable)

INSISTENT water
was long at the shore—
seeking, seeking—
Sometimes it moaned and plead.
Sometimes it shouted,
leaped, demanded,
or catlike crept ungallantly
upon the shining hills
seeking to bear them down.

The curving shore
grows eager now,
opens wide her arms,
goes out to meet the blue singer,
crying: "Take me and welcome!"
But the gray-blue water
draws back—retreats,
leaving a smooth white stretch
of new unfertile land.

ETHEL LOUISE KNOX

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WOMAN WITH FAN AND WREATH: *From Tanagra—Fourth-Third Centuries, B.C.*

LITTLE, comparatively, remains of the works of sculpture made by the Ancient Greeks. The large stone pieces were broken and destroyed; the bronzes were melted down. Happily the superb gift in sculpture dispensed itself in small and unimportant works. In the statuettes brought to light by archaeologists, we gain a more complete view of Greek accomplishment, and we discover qualities of grace, engaging ideas, and variations not permissible in the more formidable works. In the town of Tanagra, a multitude of these small figures have been found. No doubt they were the quantity production art of the Greeks. The figurines are made of clay, or terra cotta, a material available in abundance, and inexpensive.

The figures generally represent women, seated or standing, or promenading, dancing or posing. They are swathed in the draperies which were the fashion. The garments were drawn fairly tightly across the form, and they fell in graceful folds, or they were pulled into a pucker of lines. Folds and lines enriched the design. By the fourth century B. C., the Greeks had mastered the representation of the human form so that they were capable of portraying it in all attitudes of repose and movement. The body was flexible; the head turned this way or that; one shoulder was on a higher plane than another, the body might turn in one direction, the head face another. Details such as hair, ears, facial features were all indicated accurately. Probably the Greek women looked more like these statuettes than they resembled the large representations of goddesses. To be sure, the Tanagra terra cottas were made in the era when Greek sculpture in general had taken a turn toward the naturalistic.

The terra cotta was not fashioned by hand; it was shaped in a mold of hard baked clay. The back was made in a separate mold, and the two parts were joined. The entire statuette was colored, after it was covered with a coating of white. The tints of the flesh and hair and eyes were realistic. The costumes were tinted with bright pink, orange, ochre, blue. Today only traces of the original color remain, for the surfaces have flaked.

This figurine from the Metropolitan Museum of Art reveals the grace and dignity of the woman. The fan and wreath are additional details which increase our interest in the subject and give it a touch of genre.

D. A.

Color in the Capri Caverns

SEA-MISTS are frequent in the early summer mornings, swathing the cliffs of Capri in impenetrable wool and brooding on the perfectly smooth water till the day-wind rises. Then they disappear like magic, rolling in smoke-wreaths from the surface of the sea, condensing into clouds and climbing the hillsides like Oceanides in quest of Prometheus, or taking their station on the watch-towers of the world, as in the chorus of the *Nephelai*. Such a morning may be chosen for the *giro* of the island. The blue grotto loses nothing of its beauty, but rather gains by contrast, when passing from dense fog you find yourself transported to a world of wavering subaqueous sheen. It is only through the opening of the very topmost arch that a boat can glide into this cavern; the arch itself spreads downward through the water, so that all the light is transmitted from beneath and colored by the sea. The grotto is domed in many chambers; and the water is so clear that you can see the bottom, silvery, with black-finned fishes diapered upon the blue-white sand. . . . When the oars struck the surface, it was as though a phosphorescent sea had been smitten, and the drops ran from the blades in blue pearls. I have only once seen anything (outside the magic world of a pantomime) to equal these effects of blue and silver; and that was when I made my way into an ice-cave in the Great Aletsch glacier—not an artificial gallery such as they cut at Grindelwald, but a natural cavern, arched, hollowed into fanciful recesses, and hung with stalactites of pendent ice. The difference between the glacier-cavern and the sea-grotto was that in the former all the light was transmitted through transparent sides, so that the whole was one uniform azure, except in rare places where little chinks opened upward to the air, and the light of day came glancing with a roseate flush. In the latter the light sent from beneath through the water played upon a roof of rock; reflections intermingled with translucence; and a greater variety of light and shadow compensated the lack of that strange sense of being shut within a solid gem.

Numberless are the caves at Capri. The so-called green grotto has the beauty of mossagate in its liquid floor; the red grotto shows a warmer chord of color; and where there is no other charm to notice, endless beauty may be found in the play of sunlight upon roofs of limestone, tinted with yellow, orange, and pale pink, mossed over, hung with fern, and catching tones of blue or green from the still deeps beneath.—From "Sketches and Studies in Southern Europe," by JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS.

Spring Greeting

THE time is May!
For you today
A basket gay,
Filled to the brim with fragrant, fine flowers,
Tolerant, tender, joyous, sweet hours;
A few brilliant rainbows mixed with the showers,—
Hope that endures, and courage that towers
Over your way!

ETHEL COLWELL SMITH

The Broader Vision

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MORTALS often regard existence as drab and dull, and complain that "life is not worth living." Sometimes their excitement prevents solid achievement through normal activity. Both conditions are unsatisfactory, as mortals soon find, and it is only by resorting to the teachings of Christian Science that they discover the satisfying nature of the true sense of existence. Mary Baker Eddy in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," writes (p. 428), "We should consecrate existence, not 'to the unknown God' whom we 'ignorantly worship,' but to the eternal builder, the everlasting Father, to the Life which mortal sense cannot impair nor mortal belief destroy;" and (p. 246), "Let us then shape our views of existence into loveliness, freshness, and continuity, rather than into age and blight."

These quotations give us a broader vision of life. We learn that existence is not material, that it should be regarded as possessing "loveliness, freshness, and continuity." Gaining this view is like following a mountain trail, ever going upward, ever discovering new vistas; also expending effort, courage, energy, action, that we may gain our objective—a broader vision. No traveler would like to find that the road he has chosen to bring him to his destination ends in a swamp. Do we want our lives to lead to nothing more than an illusion, a mirage, something lower in hope and outlook than that with which we started? Surely not! The human heart instinctively hopes for higher things, and therefore finds comfort in the assurance of Christian Science that these higher things are attainable. The broader vision is the spiritual vision. Matter has no vision, for it has neither life nor intelligence. Dullness is a sure sign, therefore, of material thinking. But we are admonished to "shape our views of existence into loveliness," and we can do so by opening our eyes to the fresh thoughts, the new ideas and spiritual concepts that we gain from the study of Christian Science. There is nothing transient about spiritual vision; it is a perennial vision of good, and is gained as we discern the truth.

It is by consecrating thought to the "eternal builder, the everlasting Father," that we find our life really joyful. If we declare that "this is the day which the Lord hath made," that it is to be used in His service, then we have lifted our day into the realm of spiritual thinking. And if we continue the day's work by seeking inspiration from divine Truth and Love for all our tasks, we shall find our work to be a joyful experience through which we become better acquainted with the power and harmony of divine Mind. The universe of God's creating has no barrenness or bleakness, but is beautiful and productive. It should follow, then, that existence must be full of variety, goodness, joy, "loveliness, freshness, and continuity." It is the new heaven and new earth; and even in the midst of human activities we can lift our thoughts to the reality of spiritual things. These are present, else we could not think of them, nor derive comfort from contemplating them.

The disciples of Christ Jesus received a great quickening through witnessing his resurrection. "It helped them," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 34 of Science and Health, "to raise themselves and others from spiritual dulness and blind belief in God into the perception of infinite possibilities." So can we be raised out of a sense of dullness by inquiring deeply into the things of Spirit. It was Christ Jesus' demonstration of eternal Life that quickened the perception of the disciples. Paul's dullness to spirituality was suddenly shaken when the light shone round him on the road to Damascus; and his zeal found better guidance after that experience. When one becomes a student of Christian Science, he finds his nature touched by Truth on every side. This Science quickens, renews, transforms.

A person who is trained to see the birds and animals in the woods catches glimpses of them as they move rapidly about unnoticed by those who are not so trained. Similarly, as our spiritual perception becomes more acute, we behold more and more evidences of ever-present divine Mind. In a crisis, we are able to recognize and acknowledge the guidance of God, the comforting thought that saves us in a moment of discouragement, the gleam of light that clears away the mist of our perplexity. We hear divine Mind's directing when we cast about for some plan that we think may solve a difficult problem; and then we know that we are to wait on God and see the unfolding of the right way according to the spiritual vision, step by step.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Der weitere Blick

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Sterblichen sehen das Dasein oft als öde und langweilig an und klagen, daß „das Leben nicht lebenswert sei". Manchmal hindert sie ihre Erregung daran, durch normale Tätigkeit etwas Gediegenes zu leisten. Beide Zustände sind unbefriedigend, was die Sterblichen bald einsehen, und nur dadurch, daß sie ihre Zuflucht zu den Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft nehmen, finden sie in der wahren Daseinsauffassung Befriedigung. Mary Baker Eddy schreibt in ihrem Buche „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 428): „Wir sollten unser Dasein nicht ‚dem unbekannten Gott' weihen, dem wir ‚unwissend Gottesdienst' tun, sondern dem ewigen Baumeister, dem Ewig-Vater, dem Leben, das der sterbliche Sinn nicht beeinträchtigen, noch die sterbliche Annahme zerstören kann", und (S. 246): „Daher laßt uns unsre Daseinsanschauungen zu Lieblichkeit, Frische und Fortdauer gestalten anstatt zu Alter und Verkümmerung".

Diese Stellen geben uns eine umfassendere Erkenntnis des Lebens. Wir lernen verstehen, daß das Dasein nicht materiell ist, wir lernen sehen, daß es „Lieblichkeit, Frische und Fortdauer" besitzt. Das Erlangen dieser Anschauung gleicht der Wanderung auf einem beständig aufwärts führenden Gebirgspfade, wo wir immer neue Ausblicke entdecken, uns aber auch anstrengen und mutig, tatkräftig handeln müssen, um unser Ziel—einen weiteren Blick—zu erreichen. Kein Wanderer möchte entdecken, daß der Weg, auf dem er an seinen Bestimmungsort gelangen will, in einem Sumpf endet. Wollen wir, daß unser Leben nur zu einer Trugvorstellung, einer Luftspiegelung, zu etwas führt, was weniger Hoffnung und Aussicht bietet als unser Ausgangspunkt? Sicher nicht! Das Menschenherz hofft unwillkürlich auf höhere Dinge und findet daher Ermutigung in der Versicherung der Christlichen Wissenschaft, daß diese höheren Dinge erreichbar sind. Der weitere Blick ist das geistige Schauen. Die Materie erschaut nichts; denn sie hat weder Leben noch Intelligenz. Trübsinn ist also ein sicheres Zeichen von materiellem Denken. Aber wir werden ermahnt, „unsere Daseinsanschauungen zu Lieblichkeit zu gestalten", und wir können es tun, wenn wir auf die neuen Gedanken, die neuen Ideen und geistigen Begriffe achten, die wir durch das Studium der Christlichen Wissenschaft gewinnen. Geistiger Blick ist nichts Vorübergehendes; er ist das dauernde Erschauen des Guten, wozu uns das Wahrnehmen der Wahrheit befähigt.

Dadurch, daß wir unser Denken dem „ewigen Baumeister, dem Ewig-Vater" widmen, erweist sich unser Leben als wirklich freudig. Wenn wir erklären, daß „dies der Tag ist, den der Herr macht", daß er im Dienste des Herrn zugebracht werden soll, dann haben wir unsern Tag in das Reich des geistigen Denkens erhoben. Und wenn wir im Verlauf unserer Tagesarbeit die Erleuchtung für alle unsere Aufgaben bei der göttlichen Wahrheit und Liebe suchen, erweist sich unsere Arbeit als ein freudiges Erlebnis, wodurch wir mit der Macht und Harmonie des göttlichen Gemüts besser vertraut werden. Das Weltall der Schöpfung Gottes ist nicht öde und kahl, sondern schön und fruchtbar. Demnach sollte das Dasein voller Abwechslung, Güte, Freude, „Lieblichkeit, Frische und Fortdauer" sein. Es ist der neue Himmel und die neue Erde, und wir können unser Denken selbst mitten in unserer menschlichen Tätigkeit zu der Wirklichkeit geistiger Dinge erheben. Diese Dinge sind vorhanden, sonst könnten wir weder an sie denken, noch in ihrer Betrachtung Erbauung finden.

Die Jünger Christi Jesu wurden dadurch, daß sie Zeuge seiner Auferstehung waren, geistig sehr angeregt. Es „half ihnen", wie Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 34 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit schreibt, „sich und andere aus geistiger Stumpfheit und aus dem blinden Glauben an Gott zu der Erkenntnis unendlicher Möglichkeiten zu erwecken". So können wir durch tiefes Nachdenken über die Dinge des Geistes aus der Stumpfheit herauskommen. Christi Jesu Beweis des ewigen Lebens schärfte die Wahrnehmung der Jünger. Die Stumpfheit des Paulus gegen Geistigkeit wurde plötzlich erschüttert, als auf dem Wege nach Damaskus ein Licht um ihn schien; und sein Eifer wurde nach diesem Erlebnis besser geführt. Wer Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft wird, findet, daß die Wahrheit sein Wesen in jeder Hinsicht beeinflußt. Diese Wissenschaft belebt, erneuert, wandelt um.

Wer geübt ist, auf die Vögel und Tiere im Walde zu achten, nimmt sie wahr, selbst wenn sie so flüchtig auftauchen, daß es der Ungeübte gar nicht bemerkt. Ebenso sehen wir mit geschärfter geistiger Wahrnehmung immer mehr Beweise des allgegenwärtigen göttlichen Gemüts. In einer entscheidenden Notlage können wir die Führung Gottes, den tröstlichen Gedanken, der uns in einem Augenblick der Verzagtheit errettet, den Lichtschimmer, der den Nebel unserer Verwirrung vertreibt, erkennen und anerkennen. Wir hören die Weisung des göttlichen Gemüts, wenn wir nach einem Plan ausschauen, der unserer Ansicht nach ein schwieriges Problem lösen könnte; und dann wissen wir, daß wir auf Gott harren müssen und die Entfaltung des rechten Weges der geistigen Erkenntnis gemäß Schritt für Schritt wahrnehmen werden.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, V. S. A.).

Impression

THOUGH the garden
broke upon the eye,
a flood tide of color,
of every harmonizing hue,
the impression I retain
is of close-clipped grass,
gleaming, like emerald,
with early-evening dew.

LE BARON COOKE

Days of the Clipper Ships

BOSTON and New York now began to put in commission those magnificent clippers that for speed and seafaring qualities have never been equaled, and which, but for the development of the steam marine, would certainly have wrested from England her boasted supremacy of the seas. . . .

Some of the quick passages they made approached the incredible, and exceeded the quickest steamer time of the day. In 1852 there were in commission the clipper ships *Surprise, Celestial, Sea Witch, Samuel Russell, Staghound, George E. Webster*, and barks *Race Horse* and *Memnon*, all of which had made the passage from New York to San Francisco in from ninety to one hundred and twenty days, the average steamer time being one hundred and fifty. The clipper ship *Northern Light* once sailed from San Francisco to Boston in seventy-six days, five hours; and in a trial of speed with the *Contest* in 1853 made the passage to New York in seventy-three days. The log-book of the ship *Samuel Russell*, one of New York's finest vessels, in a voyage from China home, showed a total of 6722 miles run in thirty days, the greatest distance in one day being 318, or 13¼ miles per hour. The same ship sailed from Whampoa, China, February 5, 1848, passed Angiers on the 15th, Cape of Good Hope March 18, the equator April 6, and took the New York pilot April 27.

One gets no idea of the *esprit* and dash of the clippers, however, unless he stumbles on some idle tar of the many on South Street, who formerly served in the fleet. Mention a Canton clipper to such a one, and his eyes glisten, and his tongue wags fast. "There was nothin' like 'em for prettiness," he observes, "and the way they jist did flog all other craft out of the water. I remember once we was at Hong Kong in the *Sam'l Russell*, and as there was a Britisher leaving for New York, we sent home letters by him. 'Bout a month later the *Russell* cleared on the same tack. . . . But flyin' up the coast of Brazil what did we do but skip by that Britisher that had our letters on board and make port a week ahead of him, delivering 'em by word of mouth."—From "In Olde New York," by CHARLES BURR TODD. (1907)

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'Junior Year Abroad' Richly Used by the Colleges

Parents—Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

European Viewpoints Prized

Smith in Tenth Year of Plan Finds It Invaluable

By Mary Armstrong Melvin

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN people ask you if you speak French, you should always say 'Whose 'rench?'" Thus characteristically did President William Allan Neilson once bring home to a group of Smith alumnae why the college had just undertaken to send a group of able students, majoring in languages, to France during their junior year, to study under faculty directors. That was in 1925, and Smith is still the only college to send a group abroad with its own faculty.

"The student who leaves America convinced that she can speak and understand French changes her mind when she has to listen to a professor with a long beard into which he confides his lecture," President Neilson said. The difficulty in trying to instruct students in a foreign language while they live where that tongue is not generally spoken was the primary reason at Smith for undertaking the experiment. But there was another purpose as well.

"We try to make our students see that one of the things they went to Paris for was to deepen their insight into another civilization, and the way to do that is to live on the inside for a year." The Smith groups have been limited to between 20 and 40-odd students, and the plan is for each girl to live with a cultured family abroad who have agreed to take no other paying guests and to make the young American one of themselves. In return the student agrees to observe the stricter conventions of life for young girls in Europe. The first two months are spent in a small picturesque town like Grenoble, in France, learning to speak the language more fluently, and the other eight months are devoted to urban university study, as at the Sorbonne. The only additional expense to the girls is for traveling costs.

Grenoble is an ideal place to become acquainted with France, and September and October there in the beautiful provinces of Savoie and Dauphiné are usually delightful. Week-end trips to Chamonix, an excursion in the Midi, day trips into the region of the Hautes-Alpes or to Aix-les-Bains, or to Grande Chartreuse are arranged for as part of the junior's education, quite as much as her academic training. The work later at the Sorbonne is more difficult than that at Grenoble, with a much greater amount of reading to be done, and also more difficult because it deals with less familiar subject matter. Great emphasis is laid upon the form in which information is submitted by students, and at first it is a surprise to the girls to find that a mere jotting down of facts in answers to questions is given only a part of the credit.

"At home," observed one girl dryly, "any signs of intelligence about a question are greeted with shouts of glee by the professor, whereas here an intelligent notion of the subject is taken for granted by the professor beforehand, and your merit lies in giving some individual thought to the question and presenting the result in a clear and interesting fashion."

Ten groups of Juniors have now gone abroad under the Smith plan and, with the success of the French experiment, the plan has been extended to include study in Spain and Italy. The idea of evaluating the results of these different experiences was recently suggested and attempted. There were also two other reasons for trying to weigh the results of the time, efforts and expense to the college to maintain these Junior groups abroad. Recently France awarded President Neilson *La Croix de Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur* in recognition of his services in developing the exchange of students between America and France, and the topic chosen for discussion in the Alumnae College to be held at Smith, June 18-22, is "Modern France."

Asked Their Graduates

Since considerable data will be needed to emphasize the relations of Smith with France, a carefully planned questionnaire was sent to the 305 graduates who were once "Juniors Abroad"—for their estimate of the worth of their experiences in the light of their present status.

Overwhelming proof of the truth of the old French proverb that "the most glorious trip is the one that you take at twenty" has been attested to in the replies of 75 per cent of these young women—in itself a remarkably high proportion to any inquiry—which are brimful of happy recollections and practical indications of the usefulness of their foreign study.

In a lively article in the current Smith Alumnae Quarterly, Miss Elizabeth Murphy, instructor at the college and in the pioneer group of "Juniors" who arrived in France in September, 1925, has summarized the many comments recently received from the questionnaires. "The reading of a dozen answers makes it clear that they feel no amount of words can convey the boundless enthusiasm and heartfelt appreciation for the benefits which the year abroad brought," she said. "Benefits which in scores of cases are completely concrete but benefits also to be expressed as 'a set of priceless memories.'"

"The knowledge acquired is valuable," Miss Murphy continues, "but the afternoons spent near the pond in the Luxembourg Gardens, or the hours while away in some little obscure pastry shop near the Sorbonne still stir the heart of the most matter-of-fact business woman among us." Women in an odd assortment of accupations, housewives, missionaries, musicians, statisticians and teachers, all found time to describe what the important Junior year had meant.

Greater breadth of vision, greater maturity of judgment, more tolerance and a keen interest in international affairs about which they confessed little previous knowledge were benefits gained. "It taught me that there are two sides to every question," one of the graduates writes, "I went a dyed-in-the-wool Republican and came back an internationalist." The opportunity to hear the opinions of educated foreigners discussed daily over the dinner-table of "my family," as many expressed it, and the practice thus offered of seeing situations through another's eyes gave greater insight into more recent developments.

In Obtaining Jobs

With regard to the value of the experience in obtaining employment, those who are teaching French in nearly all cases said it had "made the position." More than 60 of the 232 who answered have taught or are teaching the language. And even in the case of those whose occupations are quite unrelated to French study, there is evidence that "the additional poise, self-confidence and a certain *je ne sais quoi* brought back from France have proved decided assets in developing if not holding a job. A few, to be sure, say flatly, "I can't see that my year abroad did any good commercially, *but*—" and it is that BUT that tells the story."

About a third of the Smith "Juniors" are married, some pointing to the fact that they are now teaching their children French.

Of the 232, there are 104 who have done advanced study in some field, 21 of whom have already received a Master of Arts degree, one a Ph.D. degree from the University of Bonn, Germany, another has an LL.B. from Yale University and is practicing law. Among the 10 other degrees there are two *Diplômes des professeurs de français a l'etranger* from the Sorbonne. Two others are near the completion of a Ph.D. degree and several will receive Master's degrees this year.

No brief account of work done by the former juniors can give adequate pictures of the uses to which they have put their European study. One young woman with an M.A. in classics from the University of Colorado and two of the *diplômes*, has had interesting jobs in Paris including directorship of the American House of the Cité Universitaire for a summer, and a Franco-American fellowship at the University of Paris, an honor awarded by the French Government. Another "Junior" is editor of Foreign Travel, formerly a house organ for a leading steamship company and now a self-supporting travel publication. A third, who is secretary to the chairman of the French Department at Yale and working also for a graduate degree in ethnology, studied at the Academy of Sciences in Leningrad, where she learned to speak Russian fluently, and found that her course at the Sorbonne gave her prestige in Russia. A third young woman, assistant supervisor of correspondence in a Washington department store, frequently speaks French with customers from the various embassies and legations, and translates letters from foreign firms with whom the store deals. The most surprising in the entire list is the young woman who is married to a missionary in the Belgian Congo, and who teaches classes in French and music in a native school.

There were plenty of contradictions, for the benefit of present undergraduates, of predictions by some students that the trip abroad means losing "the best year of college," and that "the thread of one's college years would be irretrievably broken." No, no, no . . . each one of these arguments was proved to be absolutely false, for the richness of experience, the satisfaction of accomplishing a difficult task, the higher standards of academic study and background, the friendships formed are all priceless gains, and in coming back the student begins to grasp even more than during the year itself that her sympathies have widened, her imagination has been stimulated and her powers of thought developed.

Bernard Fay once said that leisurely sojourners, regular travelers, well-informed students, or anybody who has serious, intelligent purpose can help international understanding, but casual tourists as a rule do not. The latter so often "take around the world an uncompromising nationalistic spirit."

Doubtless the reason the Smith Junior Year has had such marked success is due in large measure to the students' acceptance of President Neilson's two objectives held before them: That they should absorb the best in foreign life and culture and give in return their interest and friendship. That they should not criticize what they find abroad, or compare foreign and American customs, but keep their faculties free for observation, for study and for the acquisition temporarily of a European viewpoint.

"Education, by the very etymology of the word, must be a 'leading-out'—a leading out, to borrow Plato's figure, from the dark cave of ignorance and cramped pettiness. Travel can be the leader. The days of the Wandering Scholars saw a Europe faced by its greatest crisis—the conflict of the classic world and the North. Those traveling students, by the very fact that they were students and because they did travel, formed the link that saved the day. Today there are yet worse conflicts; this time the crisis is of the world. War looms between East and West, between the greedy and the magnanimous, between prejudices and ideals. We must have intermediaries, men who understand the world's motley creeds and Utopias, men who can wisely and honestly, with good humor, and faith, and sympathy, bring them together and make them one. The world is crying, now, for the Wandering Scholars."

Last Wednesday, Mr. Young was called to the office of the Bureau in Newton to receive the formal award which will allow him to sail from New York, June 25, in company with scholarly leaders for a cruise of the western Mediterranean and a tour of Italy. At Southampton, the party transfers to the S. S. City of London, chartered by the bureau for its summer work in the Mediterranean in connection with its observance of the Bimillennium Horatianum.

Spain and Portugal will be visited. There will be an excursion to Santiago de Compostela, a voyage up the Tagus to the river harbor of Lisbon, and a landing at Cadiz. From Cadiz, an overland journey will be taken to Seville, the Andalusian capital of the Moors. Mohammedan Tangiers upon the African coast, as well as British Gibraltar and Spanish Algeciras upon the European side, will be visited as the Cruise enters the Mediterranean. From Malaga, a scenic mountain drive will be taken to Granada. Skirting the east coast of Spain, calls will be made at Valencia, Tarragona, and Barcelona. Passing between Corsica and Sardinia, the Cruise reaches Naples on the 18th of July.

At Naples, Mr. Young will leave the steamer for the tour of Italy, while the cruise continues to Sicily, Tunis, Carthage, Malta and up the Dalmatian coast. Three days will be spent by the land party in Naples and a week in Rome. This will be followed by a motor trip by way of the hill towns to Florence where a week will be devoted to the art treasures of that most endearing city. After three days in Venice, Mr. Young will go to Genoa and from there return to New York, arriving August 15th.

Dean Arnold of Brown University reports that Mr. Young is an honor student of high standing in classics and archaeology, to whom the experience in Italy will be of exceeding value—appreciated perhaps the more because otherwise beyond his reach.

'Junior Year Abroad' Plan

STARTED by University of Delaware in 1923 with nine students chosen for excellent scholastic standing, proficiency in French, and promise of adaptability to strange environment.

Each year a group from various colleges and universities now goes under the University of Delaware Plan, studying at the Sorbonne, and at Nancy.

Students live in French families, and attend plays, operas, visit museums, churches, libraries, and take week-end trips.

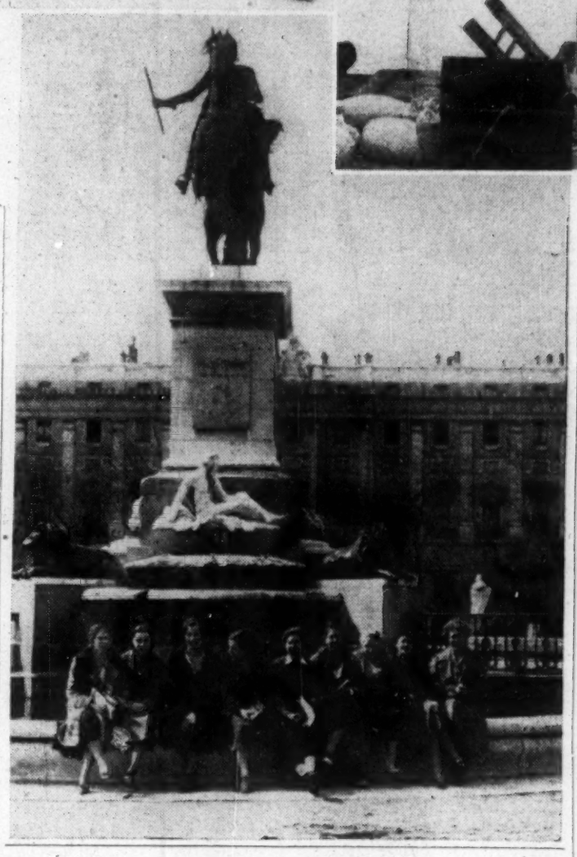
Their study is an organized program, known as a Course in French Civilization, and includes the language, literature, history, geography, sciences, arts, music, philosophy as related to French civilization and culture.

Credit for their year's work is granted by the American college in which they are matriculated.

The Smith group is not under the Delaware plan, though similar to it. This year, under Smith, there are 20 juniors in France, five in Italy, nine in Spain. The Spanish group includes a student from Vassar, one from Wellesley, and one from Connecticut College.

Upper Right: William Thompson

Upper Row, Left—A "Junior Year in France" Group From Smith College, on a Side Trip to Avignon. Right—Painting, "Laying the Corner Stone of the Sorbonne," by Flameng. Lower—Some of the Smith Juniors Who Studied for a Year in Spain. Royal Palace in Madrid Seen in Background



Education Through Travel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ITS recent award of a vacation cruise and tour of Italy for the best undergraduate essay on the educational values in travel, the Bureau of University Travel draws attention to an accepted modern method of learning.

This organization deserves to be better known because of its contribution not only to education but also to world understanding. Incorporated in 1922 as an educational foundation, with the exclusion of private ownership and individual profit, "for the purpose of promoting education through travel," the Bureau of University Travel is administered by a board of trustees including such educators as Prof. Edward Capps of Princeton University, Dean George H. Chase of Harvard University, and Dean William Emerson of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

To carry out the provisions of its charter, the Bureau functions abroad through tours of distinctive character, each tour, whether in Europe or the Orient, being under the personal conduct of scholarly leaders able to interpret sympathetically and with understanding the past and present culture, of their respective fields.

The publication of its prize offer for the best undergraduate study of the educational values in travel was made through the administrative offices of selected colleges and universities throughout the United States. The purpose of the offer was to arouse student interest in travel as an educational experience, to effect closer co-operation with colleges and universities in their endeavor to vitalize modern education, and to discover what thoughtful students expect and desire in travel.

In response to the offer, undergraduates (46 men and 55 women), approved by faculty advisers in 55 different colleges and universities, submitted papers. Many of the papers gave evidence of genuine interest, careful thought, and a sincere desire to co-operate with the Bureau. Some were autobiographic and almost pathetic in their revelation of travel longings which had for their goal not delight merely, but also the deeper satisfaction that comes from an understanding of now alien-seeming peoples. The distinction between touring and travel with high human interest was clearly drawn by many. Not a few were critical of shortcomings in present educational methods and emphatic in demand for an experience in education which shall create a renaissance and make world unity a safe and friendly thing.

The task before the judges was not easy; but the committee was practically unanimous in its award of highest merit to John Howard Young, of the class of 1936 in Brown University. Mr. Young's paper is a well written, sustained presentation of what travel has meant historically in the development of culture. It gives clear evidence of that sensitive appreciation through which alone travel can confer its greatest boon, and concludes with a dignified plea for a renewal in educational method of those vitalizing experiences which can unify the varied cultures of the world.

"Through all its lessons, Travel, like any great teacher, has a central, earnest theme," Mr. Young writes. "Education, by the very etymology of the word, must be a 'leading-out'—a leading out, to borrow Plato's figure, from the dark cave of ignorance and cramped pettiness. Travel can be the leader. The days of the Wandering Scholars saw a Europe faced by its greatest crisis—the conflict of the classic world and the North. Those traveling students, by the very fact that they were students and because they did travel, formed the link that saved the day. Today there are yet worse conflicts; this time the crisis is of the world. War looms between East and West, between the greedy and the magnanimous, between prejudices and ideals. We must have intermediaries, men who understand the world's motley creeds and Utopias, men who can wisely and honestly, with good humor, and faith, and sympathy, bring them together and make them one. The world is crying, now, for the Wandering Scholars."

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Art Congress

The Seventh International Congress for Art Education, Drawing and Art Applied to Industry will be held in Brussels, Belgium, from Aug. 9 to 16, in conjunction with the Belgium International Exposition. Mr. Royal Bailey Farnum, Educational Director of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence, is United States Secretary for this Congress. —*Institute of International Education.*

Summer Courses in Europe

Rich Repast for Student Travelers in Many Lands

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SHOULD you slip up upon us unawares these days (those of us in the Education Department), you might find us poring over intriguing cruise folders featuring "Summer Courses Abroad." We confess it. For summer is around the next corner, even here in New England where spring has been holding out on us a particularly long time. And with summer so soon upon us, vacation plans insist upon chasing around in our imagination.

How we'd like to go to Millstatt am See (it's in Austria) for July and August. There, under the auspices of the Austrian Foreign Students' Club of Vienna, we could take a beginner's course in German and attend lectures on history, art, or literature, while living with students from other lands in an old castle near the lake. Or we might go to Injoen in Sweden. (We've always wanted to travel in Scandinavia.)

You need not be a teacher to enjoy these and many other facilities for summer students in Europe. Certain of them, of course, are especially provided for the teacher who wants to extend his knowledge in a special field. But almost any would-be tourist may find some course to suit his tastes and abilities. There is an amazing selection from which to choose, and you need not spend the whole summer in one place either.

Varying Length

The courses vary in length from two weeks to two months. You might, for instance, take an elementary course in the Italian language at Florence or Perugia early in the season and follow with more advanced work at Venice in September. You would have in this way a chance to study the Italian masters in their proper setting, an opportunity to browse about the museums and art galleries, to go back for another long look at your favorite madonna—something you can rarely do when touring Europe at a rapid pace.

From Copenhagen in Denmark to Coimbra in Portugal, from Cracow in Poland to Zagreb in Yugoslavia, you will find courses given in the language of each country. Nearly all the schools provide them. There are, however, many other subjects to capture one's interest. And at the same time delightful tours and social gatherings are arranged by way of recreation.

High in the Tyrol, at Innsbrück, you can learn of Tyrolean folklore and music—between hikes into the mountains. If, on the other hand, like some friends of mine, your hobby lies in pursuing the fine art of horsemanship, why not exercise it in Vienna at what is said to be the only surviving school of high riding? You could meanwhile satisfy your intellectual cravings at the University of Vienna.

Instrumental and vocal courses, opera, accompanying, composition, harmony and conducting, any one of these you may study at the Conservatory of Music in Fontainebleau near Paris, or at the German Institute for Foreigners in Berlin-Potsdam, to name only two of the places offering courses for the music lover. Economics, specialized sciences, international politics (at Geneva, of course), weaving, drama, and the dance are among the other subjects for which I find centers of study at one place or another in England and on the Continent. If sketching and painting hold a particular fascination, you might even cross the Mediterranean and spend a few weeks in Tunis where the International School of Art will welcome visitors all summer long.

Perhaps, like me, you have studied Greek, especially the ancient dramatists, and have long been promising yourself a visit to the scenes of their plays. A session at the American School of Classical Studies at Athens will include, along with lectures, trips to Delphi, Corinth, Thebes and other sites dear to the hearts of Greek students and archaeologists. The climate, I am told, is not so unsuited as I had imagined to this sort of work. The heat is not oppressive except at midday, when all activity is suspended, as is the custom in all southern climes.

Accepted by American Colleges

Credits for this work abroad are extended to students by nearly all American colleges and universities. My friends, both men and women, students and teachers, who have taken one or more of these courses, say they wouldn't exchange the experience for anything—new friendships, insight into national life of another country, they count invaluable. As for a foreign language, it goes without saying that the best place to learn it is in the country of its origin.

And the cost is not great, as costs go. Each country is eager to attract tourist students and in some cases governments are co-operating with academic institutions in offering special inducements. In Austria, for example, a 60 per cent reduction on railroad fares as well as free visas has been announced. Tuition fees and cost of board and lodging are lower in Austria than during previous years. As a general rule, I find, full board and pension may be obtained for about 150 Austrian schillings ($30) per month.

"Summer Courses Abroad" is the free booklet which contains the above information and more. It is put out by the educational service department of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd Lines, and is edited by William Howes Collins. The National Student Federation issues to students "International Student Identity Cards" which afford the holders many facilities abroad.

ALICE MYERS

Greeting Children

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"How do you do, Mary," said Mrs. Grant, with a bright smile. "It is nice to see you again. Come in while I call Anne. Let me take your hat and coat."

Later when the children were playing together, Mary said suddenly, "I like to go to the front door of your house because your mother makes me feel grown-up. She says the same things to me that she says to her own company."

Perhaps adults little realize how sharply the children watch all their ways. More lessons in courtesy are learned by noticing the way a mother greets the one at the threshold than by listening to dozens of lectures on good behavior and etiquette. The way the adult meets the stranger at the door, be he minister, book agent or someone asking directions, will leave a strong impression on young minds and influence their future actions.

Even more important in its effect on the developing character is the manner in which a mother or father treats the child visitor, for it has a two-way influence on the child who is visitor and the one who is son or daughter of the home.

"Here comes that pest, Johnny Green. I'll tell him he cannot play here and scare him away." Such a sentence, combined with an abrupt, disagreeable greeting and ungracious dismissal, is not the best way to show keen-eyed children how to grow in grace and charm.

"Good morning, Johnny. Isn't this a beautiful day! Bob is going away today, so he won't be able to play with you, but he asked me to tell you he would be over to the ball field tomorrow."

A greeting more like this, delivered in a courteous, friendly manner, not only starts the day better for everyone concerned, leaving an atmosphere of tranquillity, but also establishes a standard of good breeding. Tact, courtesy and kindness are just as necessary in contacts with children as with men and women. The child standing at the door deserves and should receive proper greeting and polite attention. Only thus will those graces of behavior grow in children and blossom forth to smooth and brighten the contacts of people one with another.

We Are Interested in Politics

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAIRMAN: Where's that gavel! Thanks. Everybody here? I have one announcement to make. You all liked the "We Put Questions to Youth," which your Round Table Chairman asked you on March 12. It is time we added a few more questions, even though answers to those are still coming in.

Instead of actually asking you another grist of questions as high points for future discussions, I have another suggestion. A series of 12 articles is now running daily in the news columns called "Questioning Youth." (It began last Friday). In it young people give their experience and points of view on all sorts of subjects. How about the Round Table taking up some of these same questions and discussing them further—in the light of your own experience. Let's have word from you concerning the points that interest you. And in the meantime here is a comment on politics.

MISS D. H. C., STATE OF WASHINGTON: I am almost 22 and when I reached the age of 21 and was able to vote, I was surprised to find that the "older generation" took so little interest in who the candidates were. I took it upon myself to find out something about them and a few who had never been in politics before seemed to be the most popular. My parents and friends said they might as well be elected and learn how to graft as to leave the others in office and continue to keep them in luxury. There are still honest people in the world but it seems to be too much bother to rise against crooked politics, politicians and graft, etc., and put honest people and honest politics in their place. I do not know of any immedite remedy to suggest so I suppose I shouldn't have brought the subject up at all. Some people are of the opinion that if you have no suggestions for making it better, why talk about it and get oneself riled up over something you can't do anything about?

CHAIRMAN: In your State is one of the most interesting of modern political developments. You probably know about it. It is called the Order of Cincinnatus, and is a movement of young men to clean up city politics. You and others of you who are interested in this field (and I hope the interest runs high) will gain practical inspiration, I think, through reading the sixth article in the "Questioning Youth" series, in which this movement and others are described.

From a college in California comes our next speaker.

MISS S. P., CALIFORNIA: I am a junior in a small college in California, and I'm sure we have as many "discussion groups" here as anywhere else. Most of our discussions are economic, for I think we all consider that our most pressing problems are economic, divided into two classes—vocational and political.

A great many of our graduates are doing work that does not require a college diploma. There is a general feeling that one either must enter the teaching profession—for our college has an unusual record for placements—or trust to luck and opportunity for a job. This problem is even greater for those of us who are not definitely sure just what job or even kind of job we want, and there are a great many more of us in this category than there should be. For myself I know that my big problem is, just exactly what job do I want and how am I going to get it?

On the political side, I think we are all vitally interested in the social experiments and theories now prevalent. Under the auspices of the Y.W.C.A.-Y.M.C.A., we have weekly meetings and seriously discuss everything from the recent naval maneuvers to the influence of German rearmament, with a heavy emphasis on all movements for world peace. The object of these discussions, which are sometimes student-led and sometimes enhanced by an outside speaker, is to give us an intelligent conception of world affairs. This is true of most of the students here, and I think of other colleges. We are not exactly sure what we think, but we are trying to think intelligently.

That, I am afraid, is a general characteristic of modern college youth—we don't know. At least, that is only too true of my specific crowd. We are all groping, some of us going off in tangents, picketing for strikes, etc., but most of us seeking for the right answer to all the world's problems. We want very much to do the right thing, but we don't know what it is.

CHAIRMAN: Perhaps it is a start, to know that you don't know what it is. As for further discussion, what do the rest of you think? And you young men, may we hear from more of you? Aren't you rather letting the girls do all the talking?

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Amateur Gardener Goes Into Action on All Fronts

Gardening

A Tuesday Page

He Chooses Next Year's Tulips

By Studying Color Schemes in Blooming Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oaktown, Indiana

THE most practical season to cast a critical eye over borders to discover what our last fall bulb work has achieved and to lay plans for the months ahead, is when gardens are in bloom.

In all this wealth of spring bloom nothing gives so much real beauty of form, texture, color, and permanence, as tulips. There are tulips for every purpose, with a variety in form and color that is almost unbelievably fashioned into tangible loveliness.

In order to know which class is which, when we see the different types, so that we may intelligently choose for our own gardens, it is helpful to revie briefly a few facts that underly the various types that are today offered by growers. Then we can easily decide whether we wish to choose the exquisitely soft colors of Darwins or the brilliant, more permanent Cottage Tulips with their gorgeous May bloom; perhaps we shall prefer others than these.

For Rock Gardens

For rock gardens none of the taller-growing sorts are suitable; rather, we choose the wild tulips that, coming to us from Asia Minor and Central Asia, grow best against the shelter and the warmth of a big rock. In fact some of these species or botanical tulips, as the wild tulips are called, will bloom only in such protected situations; Clusiana and Eichleri are especially lovely and are grown quite easily.

Breeder tulips are self-colored in dull tones, running from a bronzy yellow and rose to a dull wine red. These quiet tones are most artistic for use where they will not be overshadowed with anything more lively than a green background.

In contrast the Cottage tulips present an array of brilliant colors and a low, graceful form of growth. These Cottage tulips have been developed from early sorts that, when the tulip's early popoularity waned, found their way into the gardens of the cottagers, These May-flowering tulips are probably the most permanent and satisfactory of all tulips for the beginner in gardening to grow. Cottage tulips stand rain and wind without losing their blooms and their beauty, and they flower over a long period.

Late Flowering Bulbs

Old Breeder types crossed with the gay Cottage tulips probably gave us the Darwins, the late-flowering bulbs. The colors are true pastel shades, exquisitely soft yet clear. The growth is vigorous, colors deepen often to dull reds, with never a tone that jars, and no trace of yellow.

Rembrandt tulips are "broken" Darwins and, like the Bybloems and the Bizarres ("broken" Breeder types) are striped and feathered. The Bizarres have dark brown or garnet stripes and featherings on a yellow ground; the Bybloems are striped and feathered violet or rose on a white ground. Among the Rembrandts there are similar markings in colors that are warm, ruddy, and deep; they grow tall and are best used by themselves against an evergreen background.

Parrot tulips, in striking colors with slashed edges, flower in May. They are a bit indifferent about blooming, and when their lovely heads are carried on stems too weak to support them, it is the shape of the bud, suggestive of a parrot's head, not the flower that is responsible for its name. Dragon tulips, a name sometimes used, seems better suited to the form of the opened flowers. They should be planted very close together to be sure of color effect.

In planning for a succession of spring flowers, our first consideration is to have the gay colors of the early flowering tulips coming along with the later daffodils, and immediately following the yellows, blues, and lavenders, that variety-plantings bring to our gardens.

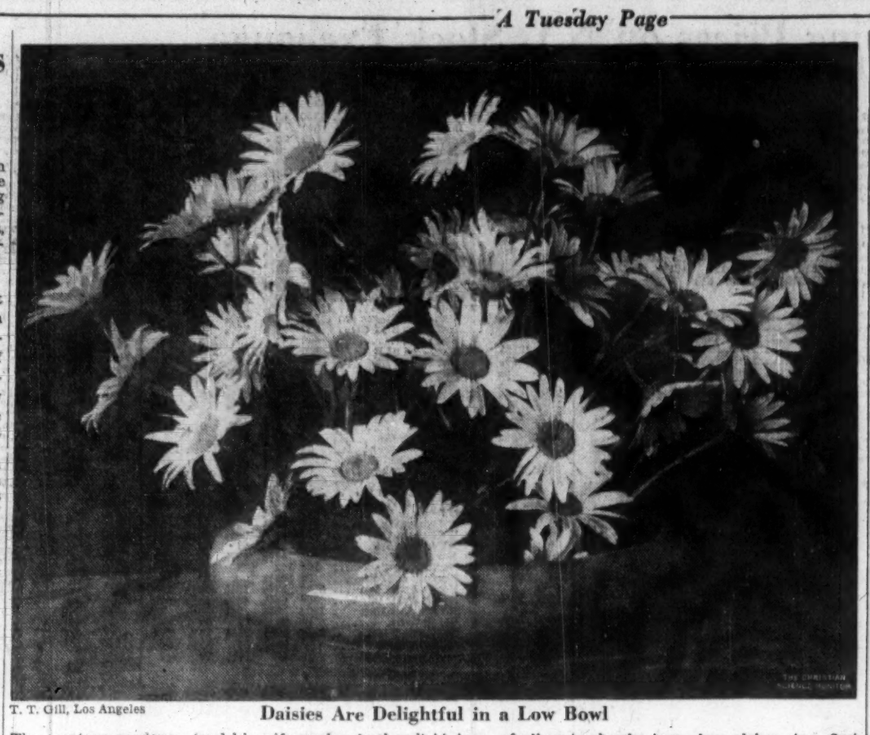
Easy to Grow

Tulips are among the very easiest of flowers to grow. Ordinary garden soil will produce fair blooms; enriched with a plant food and leaf mold, the results are out of all proportion to the care we take, and they may be left for years in the same place provided a rich compost is put on the top of the ground each fall.

There are several advantages in planting a ground cover along with the tulips; when the tulip blooms fade, these beds are still a mass of bloom, and the presence of the small plants conserves moisture, shades the ground from hot sun, and is an aid to the proper maturing of the bulbs.

From the standpoint of beauty, I find tulips with a ground cover far more complete a picture than when they are without this ground cover. Anyone may easily set out a few of these little plants early in the spring and try out such an effect at the time the tulips bloom; then, notes made and plans worked out this spring may be consulted when tulips are put in next fall.

KENNETH STALCUP



T. T. Gill, Los Angeles

Daisies Are Delightful in a Low Bowl

The amateur gardener (and his wife, or her husband) can gain rich enjoyment in trying new ways of arranging the largest from the flower borders. Collecting containers of all sorts—bowls, jars, glass globes—is a first step. And don't be afraid to use only a few blossoms. The charm of this arrangement is its natural effect.

Roadside Planting

As Old as Rome, It Now Wins Economic Favor

ROADSIDE planting is as old as Rome. The ancient Romans and Pompeiians honored their dead by erecting costly, elaborate, and conspicuous monuments to them on the great roads, such as the Appian Way. Frequently the grounds around the tombs were laid out as gardens or parks, with tree and flower plantings.

The idea of planting highways as memorials found expression in Japan likewise, where, at Nikko in 1654, a 24-mile cryptomeria avenue was completed. Not until the time of the Stuart kings in England were roadways planted for purely aesthetic reasons. When James I was king, his French gardener, André Mollett, suggested the planting of trees along the boulevards.

In Europe generally, roadside planting was the result of the economic necessity for timber production and conservation. Belgium has planted her roadways since the beginning of their existence, for the Belgian Government has taken the stand that roads are a part of the public domain, and that the planting of them is therefore a legal obligation. In other continental countries, and to some extent in England, the desire to use every available foot of ground for growing trees led to planting the land lying along the sides of the roads. As the idea of planting a single or double row of trees along the roadway was in vogue when our colonies were established, it was only natural that the colonists should plant as the emperors had done, and that the idea became a fixed custom in the east.

Shade-Tree Law

In Wisconsin, in 1868, a shade-tree law appeared on the statutes, to the effect that any landowner might collect an annual bounty of three cents for each rod of highway upon which he planted trees, when trees were planted on one side of the highway, and six cents a rod if planted on both sides, the amount to be credited on his highway taxes. The law further specified that the trees should be of such varieties as commonly grown to a height of at least 40 feet, and that they should be set two rods or less apart in a row within eight feet of the outer line of the roadway. The law remains on the statute books today.

In spite of a few sporadic attempts at roadside planting during the early history of the United States, little concerted effort toward it was exerted until about 10 years ago. At that time, memorial highways were planted here and there, in memory of those who had died during the war. These projects usually were sponsored and executed by women's clubs or garden clubs, more rarely by the American Legion. The State of Michigan undertook roadside development as a state project, executed by the state highway department, but in most of the country, roadside development received its greatest impetus within the last two years.

The motive has shifted again from the memorial objective to the purely aesthetic, and through the aesthetic to the economic. Both highway engineers and the traveling public now recognize that sunbaked and wind-swept bands of pavement do not make an acceptable highway system. Mile after mile of bare highway rights of way, adorned only by directional signs, billboards, and roadside shacks, have become irksome.

Need of Planting

Rural highways and byways, once naturally attractive, have become the sorry result of the trend toward higher speed, more even grades, and longer banked curves, resulting in many changes in grade and the consequent destruction of plant life. Under a mistaken idea of maintenance, much of the growth has been cut down and burned, only to be replaced, often, with obnoxious weeds requiring more maintenance.

Landscape architects and highway engineers are uniting, however, to produce a constructive roadside planting and development program, while roadside planting itself is fast becoming a distinctive branch of landscaping. In Wisconsin and in Illinois, all roadside planting projects are submitted to, or developed by, landscape engineers in the state highway departments. In both of these states, as well as in Michigan now a definite part of highway activities, with the ultimate purpose and objective that of fitting the highway, its structures and construction details into the surrounding countryside by judicious grading and planting.

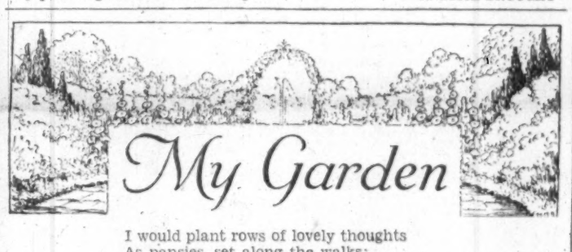
First Step in Program

The first step in the landscape program is that of maintaining natural or existing growth along the highways, and the opening up of vistas at selected locations. The second step is corrective grading and the flattening of back-slopes which will not only add to the appearance of the road, but will enhance safety, reduce maintenance costs, and make possible the elimination of many miles of guard fence. The third step is that of planting.

One of the most encouraging way planting is that of covering the scars of construction, such as slopes of raw earth in deep cuts and on highways embankments. Sodding and seeding to prevent erosion are secondary but no less important steps. In some of the northern states, roadside planting for snow-drift prevention is being undertaken. In such instances, planting of low-growing trees and shrubs far enough back of the edge of the roadway so that snow will drift over them, yet fall short of the road itself, is the accepted procedure. As a long-time proposition, roadside planting is less expensive, and certainly more attractive, than snow fences.

One of the most encouraging aspects of the whole trend of roadside development today is the general practice of using, in a naturalistic rather than formal way, trees, shrubs, and wild flowers indigenous to the regions being planted. This not only gives character to the landscape, but frequently prevents the possibility of the destructive blights which so often follow the introduction of plants foreign to a locality.

R. ALICE DROUGHT



My Garden

I would plant rows of lovely thoughts
As pansies, set along the walks;
The cheer of tulips and hearts-ease,
Low flowering shrubs and friendly trees,
Hyacinths, roses, and jasmine sweet,
Giving perfume to all they meet;
And bowing welcome in pink frocks,
Long lines of gracious hollyhocks.

At morn, syringa, with fragrance rare,
Sweet clover scenting the noontide air,
Bouquet of mint, with daisies blue,
When four-o'clocks serve tea to you;
Dahlias tinged by the sunset west,
Bird songs at dusk from a thrush's nest,
White lily pools where moons hang late,
With lilacs by the garden gate.

And down—just where the gate unlocks,
A cluster of forget-me-nots.

SARAH WILSON MIDDLETON

To Cover Those Bare Spots

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE ideal yard or garden is one in which no unattractive or unplanted spots exist. But we seldom find such a garden, because of bare spots, here and there, which mar and detract from the finished effect.

The major problem in the use of ground cover plants is unquestionably caused by places beneath trees. Those spots are where we have tried for years to obtain a good stand of grass, only to have it dry up and disappear by fall. There, even expensive shade grass mixtures have failed.

The first step in planting the shady place beneath the trees is to prepare the soil thoroughly by the incorporation of leaf mold, peat moss or rotted manure to a depth of 6 or 8 inches to increase its moisture-holding capacity. In addition to this, an application of a complete commercial fertilizer will prove advantageous in replacing fertility robbed by the tree roots. Several pounds of this should be scattered uniformly over 100 square feet and thoroughly worked in.

It must then be decided whether it is to be an evergreen cover or one that dies down each winter. For an evergreen effect the two outstanding plants are myrtle and English ivy. For a nonevergreen effect you will find that bugle will thrive under even more severe conditions than the preceding two. Plant these plants 6 to 18 inches apart, depending on the size of the clumps. This will give an excellent effect in a year's time.

After planting these ground covers, a mulch of a half inch of leafmold or peat moss will prove beneficial for the conservation of moisture and the elimination of weeds. It also does away with the necessity of cultivation, keeping the soil loose and in best shape for growth.

Other plants which may be used under the same conditions are stonecrop, wild ginger, bloodroot or other native wild flowers with a tendency to trail and form carpets. We should always remember, however, that we must use only those plants that are well adapted to shade.

For shady banks, that are not too dry, in addition to the above suggested materials, we may use sweet woodruff, forget-me-not or Veronica filiformis, a trailing speedwell.

For sunny banks or terraces we have a greater range of materials available. The various forms of thyme, especially Thymus serpyllum coccineum, may be used to advantage. Various hardy pinks bloom as well as cover the ground. An all-season bloom that may be used is the mussini mint. For an evergreen effect you may use the rock rose, Helianthemum, or some of the various forms of sedums.

Slopes and Banks

Larger slopes may be covered with more woody materials. Outstanding for this purpose is the memorial rose, Rosa wichuraiana. For rougher banks we use the Japanese honeysuckle, bittersweet, woodbine, or even matrimony vine. These larger banks may be heavily mulched with straw to prevent washing away of the soil.

Quite frequently there may be low wet spots in the garden, and here we will find that the hardy forget-me-nots, Veronica filiformis, Sedum pulchellum and Sedum ternatum, all of which are adapted to wet ground, will soon make themselves at home and thrive.

The narrow spaces between the walk and house, or between the drive and house often present a difficult problem due to lack of sufficient space for a really necessary shrub. Besides this, the presence of a cellar, and, possibly, overhanging eaves make it an unusually dry spot. This calls for adequate soil preparation until the plants become established. Our old-fashioned Spanish bayonet, or yucca, is an ideal plant for such a situation. Other possible plants for evergreen effect are Teucrium chamaedrys, wintercreeper, Euonymus radicans, rock rose, and clove pink.

The bare ground between old shrubs is often a problem. We may treat it as advised for the ground beneath trees, or we may use other plants such as the sweet woodruff, Asperula odorata, the lily-of-the-valley and the forget-me-not. If the shade be not too heavy, one of our little rock plants, Mazus, will provide adequate ground cover as well as a gorgeous crop of lavender flowers.

For Flagstone Walks

In the modern development of the yard where solid pavements are fast disappearing, we find that grass is not always desirable between the cracks of the stone, but that something more restricted in its nature of growth is needed. Here we may use Arenaria verna, the sandwort, a very low, compact evergreen rock plant. It will stand the heaviest of traffic, even to the extent of being run over by autos.

Newly planted evergreens, if set at the distance they should be, look rather alone with the bare ground between them. A ground-cover planting will give them a more finished and luxuriant appearance. For this purpose we must use only those with excellent foliage, and which do not become too tall. In addition to English ivy, myrtle or if it be shady, Japanese spurge, we may use a variety of flowering plants. The moss pink, Phlox subulata, in its various colors is always satisfactory, not only for its foliage, but its bloom as well. Ground covers which remain evergreen, such as Sedum acre, Sedum album, Sedum sexangulare may be used to advantage.

Thus we find, as we look over our grounds and gardens, many spots where the use of a ground cover is essential and many other places where, although not necessary, it will add to our landscape effect and ease of maintenance. Why not take a census of these places and plan your conquest of them? It may be a little more work in the beginning, but much easier in the end. And once the bald spot problem is solved, you will have pride in your work.

By a Staff Photographer

An Unusual Window Box

He Studies His Acid Soil

And Puts in the Plants That Thrive in It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN RECENT years it has come to be recognized that certain species of plants are favored by acids in the soil and injured or killed by alkaline materials, such as lime and manure. There has arisen, accordingly, a new type of horticulture, which may be termed, for short, acid-soil gardening.

Do many sorts of plants require a high degree of acidity in their soils and so fit into this new type of garden? Yes, I should say that the number is rather large. On scanning the catalogue of a well-known eastern nursery of the eastern United States, I found 225 native American species included, and of these, 80, or more than one third, represent plants which field observations have shown to prefer acid-soil conditions.

A list of these acid-loving plants may be of interest here. Among the broadleaf evergreens there are Galax, mountain-laurel, sandmyrtle, Leucothoe, Andromeda, rhododendron, and Oconee-bells. The deciduous shrubs of like soil preference include shadblow, chokeberry, azaleas of all kinds, fringetree, Clethra, flowering dogwood, huckleberry, silverbell, staggerbush, rhodora, American mountain-ash, blueberry, withe-rod, and yellowroot. Even some of the hardy herbaceous perennials belong in the acid class, as, for instance, yellow wild-indigo, pink turtlehead, lily-of-the-valley, rose coreopsis, fringed bleeding-heart, trailing-arbutus, bluets, some lilies, mountain phlox, and painted trillium.

Watching Results

As a result of extensive studies of this sort, it has been found that the only simple "observational" method which is of practical value in deciding whether a soil is acid enough for a given acid-loving ornamental plant is to look at the behavior of the plant itself. Yellowing of leaves is often due to lack of drainage or other improper soil. If the leaves turn yellow, especially in patches between the veins, and blossoming is sparse or poor, you may be reasonably certain that the acidity of the soil is insufficient.

To find out whether a given soil is acid, neutral, or alkaline, it is necessary to resort to the methods of the chemist, whose simplest test is the use of an indicator. Indicator refers to a dye which changes its color when brought into contact with materials of different reactions, and a number of outfits are now on the market, in which such are used. In general, the dye turns one color in an alkaline soil, other colors in neutral, weakly acid, and strongly acid soils. For the successful cultivation of the plants mentioned, it is essential that the soil produce the color of the dye indicating high acidity.

Specially Made Beds

Whenever practicable it is best to construct an acid-soil bed by digging out the original soil which tests have shown to be insufficiently acid and filling it with material that has the proper degree of acidity. The more alkaline this original soil, the deeper the excavation should be, and a depth of at least one foot is desirable in any case; two feet is better. If the bed is small it may be lined with peat, bark, or even thin strips of wood, to discourage subsequent intermixing soil with that brought in. The ordinary garden earthworm has a way of bringing lime up from the subsoil and mixing it with the upper layers. The earthworm must be kept out of the bed if acidity is to be maintained.

Peat moss derived from the disintegration of sphagnum moss can be used to fill the acid-soil bed. So also can the upland peat which accumulates under pine, spruce, and hemlock trees; or, lacking these, crumbling treebark, rotted wood, and well weathered sawdust may be used. To be on the safe side, however, tests should invariably be made with soil testers, and no material which does not show a color corresponding to a high degree of acidity should be used to fill in the beds.

Most acid-soil plants prefer a porous, open-textured soil, which can best be obtained by mixing in with the organic substance just enumerated a considerable volume of sand as free as practicable from clay and from lime. White sand from a pine-barren or bank sand is particularly desirable, but river sand, such as used in cement work, is usually satisfactory.

In case it is inconvenient to prepare a special acid-soil bed by digging out and refilling, treatment of the native soil with acidifying agents may be used and often give good results. If a heavy mulch of any of the strongly acid organic materials already discussed is spread over the bed, rain or sprinkling water will leach more or less acid from them and gradually carry it down to the plant roots. Fresh leaves of oak and various other trees yield a certain amount of acid and may be used for mulching; but when they become soggy, black and rotted they lose their acidity and must be renewed.

Even when a bed has been made acid enough for satisfactory growth of plants, it is not safe to assume that it will remain so indefinitely. The indicator tests should be made once or twice each year, and if high acidity is not being maintained, the application of acidifiers should be repeated.

The continued growth of plants in one place will gradually exhaust the fertility of the soil and make the addition of plant foods desirable. Here is a good formula: cottonseed meal, 10 pounds; acid phosphate, 4 pounds; and sulphate of potash, 2 pounds, to be thoroughly mixed and broadcast at the rate of ¼ pound to each square yard.

Acid-soil gardening is thus not especially difficult. The soil must be made strongly acid and kept so, and soil testers should be used to ascertain when this is attained. Then group together some of the plants preferring such conditions, and their more luxuriant foliage and profuse blooming will repay you for all your trouble.

Annuals As Bedding Plants

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are several considerations which limit the choice of an ideal bedding plant. Tall, straggly plants, however beautiful in flower, are not suitable, for here a measure of more or less compact uniformity is desirable. The greatest amount of colored bloom for the longest possible season is needed. Four annuals which might best fulfil these conditions are the snapdragon, the aster, the ten-week stock, and the petunia.

The snapdragon probably excels in beauty and quality of color. The stock is delightfully and strongly scented, and possesses a happy air of gentility. Asters give a bolder and somewhat more decided effect, and though later in blossoming they may last further into the fall. The petunia, which generally is not quite so colorful as the rest, gives an amazing amount of such color as it possesses.

I enjoy occasional changes in my garden and am likely to decide for snapdragons one season and asters or stocks another time, rarely petunias. All four are obtainable in various heights of growth and some of them in a large assortment of colors.

There are no less than four heights in which one may have snapdragons. For general bedding purposes the so-called "intermediate" or "bedding varieties" may be adapted. These grow from 15 to 18 inches tall, height depending somewhat on season and soil. Slight variations in habit and height are sometimes observable in varieties of colors. On the whole, however, they prove satisfactorily uniform. With better than two dozen named sorts to choose from, many delightful color combinations may be planned. There are various brilliant colors besides the white throated sorts and bicolors. Magenta and mauve tones are seldom seen, and should be used with discretion.

Seedling snapdragons are easy to manage, though in this respect they offer no special advantage over either the stock or aster. After getting a good start, they grow rapidly, and coming into flower early in July continue to bloom throughout August and sometimes longer. If they are prevented seeding too freely, new flower stalks will form late in summer and, unless cold nights check them, they may be in bloom in October.

Annual asters exhibit as great a range in height as do snapdragons, from the six-inch Lilliputs with their tight little flowers of thick-set quilled petals to the late flowering giants. I have measured specimens which reached 38 inches. In heights suitable for bedding use there are numerous types of flowers as well as a good color range to choose from. One may have singles in several distinctive classes. Of these the anemone-flowered or "Sunshine aster" is unusual. Among doubles there are the shaggy ostrich plume varieties, the incurved peony-flowered or French asters, the regularly shaped back-curving "Comet" class, the full "chrysanthemum flowered" sorts, and the "giant ray" asters, blooms of which are made up of slender quilled petals. Aster colors to be had separately include white, delicate blush, cream, rose, salmon-pink, light and dark blue, mauve, violet, wine color, scarlet, deep red, etc.

The color range of 10-week stocks is much like that of the aster, except that yellow in stocks is deeper. Neither have the range nor the rich gradations of snapdragons. Only double flowered stocks are worthwhile, and in buying stock seed one should bear in mind that seed producing the double forms must be saved from single flowered sorts as doubles produce no seed, and one should take pains to obtain strains known to show a large percentage of true doubles.

Stocks also come in differing heights. The so-called bedding varieties are likely to prove best. Tall sorts, which reach a height of about 18 inches, unless they are grown from seed without a check, usually come into flower too late to be of much use.

In recent years the petunia has enjoyed a remarkable renaissance. Its chief recommendations are its habits of continuous blooming and, particularly in the smaller flowered varieties, its abundance of bloom.

These four annuals are not, of course, the only possibilities. I stress them because in my own experience they have proved especially satisfactory. Verbenas are lovely, but slow in coming into flower and do not bloom enough to be an ideal bedding plant. Zinnias have bright colors but the first frost takes them off. Nemesias, godetias, and clarkias are other possibilities.

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Listed Stock Quotations

Stocks Regain Equilibrium, Moving Forward With Good Gains

Commodity and Money Markets

Selective Buying Again Feature Of Market Dealings

By Forrest Price

They were particular what they bought.

It was a selective market.

And the general trend was upward.

Stocks most in favor were the specialties and preferred issues.

Total sales approximated 1,100,000 shares.

There was some profit-taking early in the session, causing slight irregularity, but it did not take long for the market to regain its equilibrium.

Air Reduction was up more than 4 points at one time. Celotex preferred moved forward nearly 6 points to a new high. Bucyrus preferred entered new high ground by an advance of 3 points. Fuller preferred was up 4 points to a new high.

Magma Copper gained more than 3 points, making a new high.

Gainers of 2 points or so were Cerro de Pasco, Certainteed preferred, duPont, American Can, American Woolen preferred, Austin Nichols A, National Supply preferred and Mathewson.

There were a few losers, among them being American Power & Light, United Fruit and Standard Brands preferred.

There was no definite trend in bonds. Moderate gains were made in some of the LLiberty Loans and Treasurys, and there was some easing in the Home Owners Loan 4s which had been a strong feature yesterday. Mixed price changes ruled among the corporate issues, but changes were narrow.

Among the commodities the grains and cotton virtually marked time.

Hogs excited some attention at Chicago by spurting 15 to 20 cents a hundred weight. This is the highest level since October, 1930. Today's price, $12, has been reached only six times in the history of the Chicago yards. Greater demand for pork and scarcity of hogs contributed mostly to the price rise.

Ultimate outcome of the contention over the inflationary Patman bonus bill is being discussed in market circles. It is considered doubtful if the veto of the President, which is expected tomorrow, will end the matter. Another bonus bill of some kind probably will be forthcoming should the Senate sustain the veto.

However, the immediate effect of the veto is what is being considered by market traders and analysts. The speedy manner in which the market recently has regained its equilibrium, after absorbing profit-taking, leads some prognosticators to say that whether a bonus bill is enacted or not the effect will be only temporary.

It is insisted by these optimists that so long as stocks are headed upward it will take more than the passage or defeat of a bonus bill to change the course of the market.

Wheat Little Higher And Corn Prices Off

CHICAGO, May 21. (AP)—Wheat closed higher and corn lower, after a ragged, slow day's trading today.

Wheat, after sagging half a cent or more through the morning, gained strength near the close on short covering, following steady small-lot purchases by commission houses. Corn went lower after the opening and lost more, largely on scattered selling. News of any moment was lacking in both grains.

Wheat closed firm, ¼-⅝ higher than yesterday's finish, July 90¼-⅜. Corn closed ⅛-1¼ cents lower, July 81¼-⅜. Oats were ⅛-¼ off, rye ½ cent up and provisions 3 to 10 cents higher.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Firm; specialties in demand.

Bonds: Irregular; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Steady; metals higher.

Foreign Exchanges: Quiet; silver currencies sag.

Cotton: Quiet; trade and spot house buying.

Sugar: Higher; Cuban support.

Chicago

Wheat: Higher—short covering.

Corn: Lower—spreading, scattered selling.

Cattle: Slow, draggy, weak.

Hogs: Active, 25 cents up; top $10.

Foreign

London—Business was restricted, and prices were uncertain on the stock exchange today pending Chancellor Hitler's speech. Continental favorites, gold mining and oil shares eased, while industrial issues moved irregularly. British funds recovered part of their early losses. The market closed easy.

Paris—Traders were hesitant on the Bourse today awaiting the outcome of the international situation and particularly Hitler's speech. Rentes showed fractional gains. Young's Plan issues remained steady. While international shares were firm. The closing was irregular.

Berlin—After an irregular opening, dullness developed on the Boerse today. The market closed weak.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	89¾	90½	89¼	90⅜	+ ⅛
September	90⅜	91½	90⅛	91¼	+ ⅛
December	92½	93¼	91⅞	93⅛	
	Corn				
July	81¾	82⅝	80⅝	81¼	—.01
September	75¾	76⅝	75¼	75	—.01
December	66¼	67¼	66¼	66⅞	
	Oats				
July	36⅜	37	36¼	36⅜	— ⅛
September	34¼	34½	33⅞	34⅜	— ⅛
December	36¼	36⅜	35¼	36¼	
	Rye				
July	50⅛	51¼	50½	51¾	+ ⅜
September	52⅜	53⅜	52	53	+ ⅜
December	54¼	55⅜	54¼	55⅜	
	Barley				
May	52	52	52		—.02
July	52	52	52	52	—.01
	Winnipeg Wheat				Net
	High		Low	Last	Chg
May	85⅞		84⅞	85⅞	
July	86⅞		86⅜	86⅞	

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last May 21	Last May 20
7¼	4¼		Adams Express	1200	6⅝	6¼	6¾	6⅝
89¾	84¾	.5	Adams Exp pf	100	88½	88½	88½	
33½	28½	.2	Adams Millis	300	31¾	31½	31¾	31½
11⅞	8		Addressograph	800	11¼	11⅛	11½	11¼
8¾	4½		Advance Rumely	100	8¾	8⅜	8¾	8¼
8⅝	6¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8½	8	8½	
135½	104⅝	.3*	Air2Reduction	1100	132½	129½	131½	128½
20¼	15⅝	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	5500	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅜
1⅞	¾		Alleghany Corp (h)	600	1⅛	1	1	
26½	21	.25b	Alleghany Steel	100	26	26	26	26
151½	126	6	Allied Chem	800	149½	148¼	149½	149
125½	122½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	125	125	125	
20⅜	12		Allis Chalmers	3100	20	19⅜	19⅝	19¼
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	100	18	18	18	
3⅜	2½		Amal Leather	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
70¾	48½	2	Amerada	400	69	68⅜	68⅝	68¼
57¾	42	2	Am Ag Ch Del	500	49¾	48	49¾	47¼
27½	13½		Am Bank Note	1400	25½	25¼	25½	25⅜
64¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	62	62	62	
13¾	6½		Am Crystal Sug	2100	13½	12¾	13	13
120⅜	57⅜		Am Crys Sug pf	30	113¾	113¾	113¾	114
29⅜	21	.80*	Am Brake Sear	400	25¼	25	25	26¼
120	110	4§	Am Can	1800	128	125⅝	127½	125¾
125	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	123¼	123¼	123¼	124
20¼	16		Am Car & Fdry	500	15	14⅝	14¾	14¾
45¾	25½		Am Car & F pf	300	38	37	38	36⅜
89	66	3†	Am Chicle	800	89	88¼	89	88
33	22½		Am Com Alcohol	2800	26¾	26	26	26
3	1½		Am Encaustic T	4500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5⅜	2¾		Am European	200	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
5⅜	2		Am & For Pow	2800	4	3⅜	3⅝	3⅜
23¾	14		Am & For Pow pf	200	20¼	20	20	20⅜
20	12		Am & For Pow 6	100	17⅞	17¾	17¾	18
8½	3⅞		Am For Pw 2pf	100	8	8	8	7¾
5¾	2¼		Am Hide & L	1300	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5
25½	17		Am Hide & L pf	200	27	27	27	27
32½	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	400	31⅜	31¾	31⅝	
4⅞	3⅛		Am Ice	100	4	4	4	3⅞
37¾	28⅞	.6	Am Ice pf	100	35	35	35	
2⅛	1½		Am International	600	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2
20⅝	9		Am Locomotive	1100	13¾	13¼	13¾	13½
56⅛	32		Am Loco pf	800	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	
9⅝	4¼		Am Mach & Met	300	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
21⅜	13½		Am Metal	2900	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	20⅜
8¾	4½		Am Met 6%	100	8¾	8⅝	8¾	8¼
23¾	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fdry	800	22¾	22½	22⅝	22⅜
41⅜	11		Am Power & Lt	2400	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
23½	8⅜	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	4900	21¾	20¾	20⅞	21¾
27⅞	10⅛	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	3500	24¾	24¼	24½	25⅛
16⅛	10¼		Am Radiator	5500	13¼	13	13⅛	13⅛
77½	66	4	Am Safety Razor	400	77	76⅝	77	76¼
24⅜	18½	1	Am Sum Tobacco	400	22¾	22	22⅝	22
26½	19	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	23½	23½	23½	23½
47⅜	31⅝		Am Smelt & Ref	1200	45⅜	45	45⅝	45
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	300	137½	137¼	137½	
117	103	7½b	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	113½	113¼	113½	113
83	62	3†	Am Snuff	400	73¼	72½	73¼	72
86	72½	5	Am Tobacco	400	86	85	86	85¾
88	74¾	5	Am Tobacco B	1000	87	86	87½	86⅝
184½	12		Am Steel Fdries	600	14¾	14¼	14¾	14⅜
94¼	88	2	Am Steel F pf	40	93¾	93¾	93¾	
147¼	129½	3	Am Tobacco	100	139¼	139¼	139½	140
43	33½	2*	Am Stores	400	38	37⅞	38	37½
70½	55½	2	Am Sugar Ref	300	62¾	62½	62¾	62
140½	126½	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	139¾	139¾	139¾	140
121	98⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	120⅜	119¾	119⅝	119½
6¾	2½		Am Type Fdrs (h)	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
19⅜	9		Am Type Fdr (h)	60	16¼	15½	16¼	15⅝
14⅞	7¼	1	Am Wat W & E	1400	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	11
64½	48	6	Am Wat1pf	100	62	62	62	62½
9⅝	4⅞		Am Woolen	6600	9⅜	8½	8⅜	8⅜
51½	34½		Am Woolen pf	9200	51½	48¾	49½	49¼
4⅞	3		Am Zinc Lead&S	500	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	4
44⅜	31		Am Zinc L&S pf	400	44⅜	43½	44⅜	
18	8		Anaconda Cop	18500	17½	16¾	17¼	16⅝
17⅜	12½	.60	Anchor Cap	200	14	14	14	13¾
109	101	6½	Anchor Cap pf	20	102½	102¼	102¼	
42¾	36	1*	Archer Daniels	600	40½	40¾	40½	40
121	118¼	7§	Archer Daniels	600	120½	118¾	120	40
121	118¼	7	Archer Dan pf	300	120	118¾	119¾	
106½	97	7	Armour Del pf	100	104½	104½	104½	103
6¼	3¼		Armour Ill	4900	4⅝	4⅜	4¼	4¼
70	55½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	200	63⅝	63⅜	63⅜	63¾
6¾	4		Arnold Constable	400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
13⅝	7½		Asso Dry Goods	300	9	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
55⅜	36¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	3200	42	41	41	41⅜
37½	19½		Atl Coast Line	400	23¼	22⅞	23¼	23
28	21¾	1	Atl Refining	2400	27	26⅝	26⅝	26½
44½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	400	43½	42	42	
7¾	4		Atlas Tack	100	6	6	6	6
29¾	15		Auburn Auto	400	21	20⅜	20⅜	20¼
14	5½		Austin Nichols	900	8⅜	7¾	7¾	7¾
63	35½	5	Austin Nichol A	180	41¾	41½	41¾	39¾
5¾	3		Aviation Corp Del	3500	4¼	4	4	4

—B—

6⅝	1½		Baldwin Loco (h)	1800	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
26⅞	7½		Baldwin Loco pf (h)	400	13¼	13	13¼	12⅝
15	7⅞		Balt & Ohio	1400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11
42½	36⅜	2½	Bangor & Aroos	200	41½	41½	41½	40
44⅝	37½	4a	Bayuk Cig	300	40½	40¼	40½	40½
5⅜	3⅝		Barnsdall A	2900	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
13½	11¾	.50b	Belding Hem	700	12½	12¼	12½	12⅜
117½	85	7.02	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	90	90	90	
17½	11⅞		Bendix Aviation	1900	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
17⅜	15⅛	2	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	17¼	17¼	17¼	17
38¼	34	1½	Best & Co	300	37⅜	37¼	37¼	37½
24⅜	21⅜		Bethlehem Steel	2900	27⅝	26¾	27¼	26¾
77¾	55¾		Beth Steel pf	100	68	68	68	68
26¼	14¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	280	21¾	19	21	19
13⅞	9⅝		Blaw Knox	600	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝	11⅜
113½	103¼	7	Bloomingdale pf	40	111	110¾	110¾	
58½	28¼		Blumenthal pf	20	53	53	53	53
10	6½		Boeing Airplane	2400	8¼	8	8	8
59⅝	49⅜	3	Bohn Alum & Br.	1200	55½	54½	54½	54¼
98	90	4*	Bon Ami A	20	95½	95½	95½	
25¾	21	1.60	Borden	2600	23¼	72⅝	22¾	23
37¼	28½	1.50	Borg Warner	1200	37¼	36	36⅝	36
1¼	⅞		Botany A pf (h)	100	1	1	1	⅞
31	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	18600	29⅝	29⅛	29½	29¼
11⅜	8½	10b	Bridgeport Brass	18500	11⅜	11	11⅛	11⅛
37	23½	3	Briggs & Strat	200	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¼
36¼	30¼	2*	Bristol Myers	400	31¾	31½	31½	
44½	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	300	38¾	38¼	38¾	38½
7¼	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	97¼	96½	97¼	95½
3½	1¾		Brooklyn Queens	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
31⅞	14	2	Brooklyn Q pf	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
85⅞	43	5	Brooklyn-Un Gas	100	56	56	56	
6⅞	4½		Brunswick Balke	300	5	5	5	5
7⅞	4¼		Bucyrus Erie	2400	7⅞	7	7⅜	7⅛
14⅜	3½		Bucyrus E cv pf	5900	14⅜	13½	13⅞	13½
88	67½	2	Bucyrus E pf	200	88	88	88	
5¼	3¼		Budd Mfg	200	3⅝	3⅜	3¾	3⅝
33	23		Budd Mfg pf	20	26¼	26	26	26
4¼	2½		Budd Wheel	4100	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
15	8¼		Bullard	5800	13¾	13¼	13⅜	13½
1⅜	⅞		Burns Bros B	100	½	½	½	
9⅞	3		Burns Bros pf	10	5	5	5	
17⅜	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1200	16½	16¼	16¼	16½
22½	10		Bush T Bldgs pf rt	100	13	13	13	13½
2¾	1⅛		Butte Cop & Zinc	400	2½	2½	2½	2½
20⅝	11⅜		Byers	100	15½	15½	15½	15¾

—C—

42½	33⅜	1½	Calif Packing	1000	34	33½	33¾	33⅜
1⅜	½		Callahan Z & L	300	1	1	1	1
4⅛	2½		Calumet & Hecla	500	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅝
14	7½	.20b	Campbell Wy&C	300	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
16⅝	8¾	.40	Canada Dry	800	10¼	10	10	10¼
53	36	3	Canada South'n	300	50	50	50	
13¾	9⅜		Canadian Pacific	2400	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
36	30¼	2	Cannon Mills	400	33	32½	33	32½
8⅜	4⅜		Capital Admin	500	8⅛	8	8	8
92	85	5	Caro C&O st	3000	91½	91½	91½	
63	45¾		Case Thresh	1600	59	58¼	58¼	58
99&	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	10	94½	94½	94½	95
49⅞	36½	1§	Caterpillar Trac	2500	48¼	47	47½	47½
35⅜	19½		Celanese Corp	2300	25	24⅜	24⅜	24
4⅜	1⅛		Celotex Co (h)	5800	4⅞	3⅞	4¾	3⅝
4½	1¼		Celotex vtc (h)	13500	4¾	3½	4⅜	3½
27¼	11¼		Celotex Co pf (h)	1450	29¼	22⅞	28	23½
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	800	28⅞	28¼	28⅝	27⅝
109½	96¼	7	Century Rib pf	10	102	102	102	
63⅝	38⅝	2	Cerro de Pasco	4500	59½	57½	57¾	57⅜
6⅝	3⅞		Certain-Teed	2500	5⅝	4¾	5⅛	4¾
33¼	23		Certain-Teed pf	410	31⅝	29¾	30	29
45⅜	27½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1000	43¾	42¾	43⅜	42¾
2¼	⅞		Chi & Gt West (h)	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4½	1⅛		Chi & Gt W pf (h)	200	2	2	2	2
2	¾		Chi Mil & St P	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
4¾	¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	800	1¾	1½	1¾	1⅝
5⅜	2¾		Chi & N'western	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅛
10⅝	4½		Chi & N'west pf	200	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6¼
9⅜	4¼		Chi Pneu Tool	700	7⅜	7⅜	7½	7¼
34¼	20		Chi Pneu T pf	1900	32⅞	32¼	32½	32¼
2⅝	1		Chi Rk I & P (h)	200	1¼	1¼	1¼	
29¾	25½	2	Chickasha Cot O	100	27	27	27	27½
20¼	9		Chile Copper	6130	20¾	20	20¾	20
24⅜	11	1§	Chrysler	27500	49⅛	47¼	47¾	47¼
24	20	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23½
100	87	6½	City Ice & F pf	80	99½	98½	98½	99
5	1¾	80	Clark Equipment	200	13	13	13	
5	3¼		City Stores n	200	4	4	4	
28½	23¼	1	Cluett Peabody	300	27	27	27	27
209	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	100	208	205½	05½	206
18¼	15⅜	.50	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	16¾	16½	16¾	16½
105½	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	300	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
57⅜	53⅜	3	Coca Cola	300	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	56¼
15⅜	9		Collins & Aikman	400	13⅜	12⅞	13	12⅝
5½	⅛		Colo F & Ir (h)	1200	2½	1⅞	2⅛	1⅝
28½	5		Colo F&I pf (h)	140	11⅜	9⅞	11½	10⅛
19⅜	10¾		Colo & Southern	10	14¾	14¾	14¾	
15½	7		Colo & So 1pf	10	11	11	11	
13	6⅝		Colo & So 2pf	20	10	10	10	
7¾	3⅜		Columbia Gas	3500	6½	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
68	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	300	66½	66½	66½	66
43¾	34½	1§	Columbia Pic vtc	9500	62½	61¼	62	61½
85½	67	4	Columbian Caro	3000	86½	84	86½	
47¼	29½	2	Comm Credit	3000	45⅞	44⅝	44⅝	44⅜
32½	20	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	110	30¼	30¼	30¼	
33	29½	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	30¼	30¼	30¼	
66⅜	56¼	2§	Comm Inv Tr	800	65¾	65	65¼	65¼
115½	111	6k	Comm I Tr cv pf	200	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛	113¾
119½	117¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf rct	100	119¼	119¼	119¼	
23⅞	17⅞	.85†	Comm Solvents	4300	21⅛	20½	20¾	20⅝
1⅜	¾		Comwith & Sc	5000	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
45½	29⅛	3	Comwith & S 6pf	500	42¾	41¾	42	42
34⅞	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	34	34	34	33½
42	23¼	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	100	35	35	35	35
7½	3½		Consol Film Ind	800	4	3⅞	3⅞	4
22⅛	14½	.50g	Consol Film I pf	800	15⅝	15½	15⅝	15⅝
10⅝	7		Consol Cigar	300	8	7⅝	7⅝	
82	71	6½	Cons Cig pr pf xw	10	74½	74½	74½	
24⅞	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	6000	23	22⅜	22⅝	23
96¼	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	500	93	92¾	92¾	92¾
10½	6½		Consol Oil	7500	10	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
112	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	300	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	
5	2½		Consol Rys Cu pf	400	4½	4½	4½	
1⅜	⅛		Consol Textile	800	⅜	⅜	⅜	
13¾	9½		Containter A	300	10¼	10	10¼	10¼
5⅛	3⅜		Container B	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
6¾	4½		Cont Baking A	700	6¾	5⅞	5⅞	
1	⅜		Cont Baking B	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾
54	46¼	4	Cont Baking pf	400	55	53½	55	
76¾	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	1000	76¼	76⅛	76½	75⅛
9½	7	.15	Cont Dia Fibre	700	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅞
35	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	1000	35	34¾	34¾	34¼
1¾	¾		Cont Motors	300	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
22¼	15⅛	.62½	Cont Oil	3300	22½	21⅝	22⅛	21½
74¼	62	3	Corn Products	1200	71¾	71½	71½	71⅛
163	149	7	Corn Prod pf	200	164	164	164	
6⅞	4⅛		Coty	800	5¾	5¼	5¼	5¾
39⅛	35⅞	2§	Cream of Wheat	500	36½	36¾	36¾	36½
16⅜	12⅝		Crosley Radio	200	15¾	15¾	15¾	16
23⅞	22½		*Crown Cork & S	300	33¾	33½	33½	33¼
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	900	46½	46½	46½	
5⅜	3½		Crown Zellerbach	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4⅜
25¼	14		Crucible Steel	900	20	19¾	20	19⅝
1⅜	1		Cuba Co	300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
8½	5⅜		Cuban Am Sug	200	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
80¾	40½		Cuban Am S pf	50	76¼	76	76¼	76
22⅞	15		Curtis Publ	200	22¼	21⅜	22¼	21⅜
103¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	800	103¼	103	103	103
3	2		Curtiss-Wright	4300	2⅝	2½	2½	2½
10⅛	6¼		Curtiss-Wright A	1700	8½	8¼	8⅜	8¼
22	16		Cutler Hammer	300	21	20⅜	20⅝	20¾

—D—

31	22¾		Deere & Co	1000	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28⅜
26	19	.20g	Deere & Co pf	700	24¾	24¼	24*	24⅝
43½	23½		Del & Hudson	100	29¼	28½	28½	28⅝
19½	11		Del Lack & W	800	19¼	13¾	13¾	14
82	65	4	Detroit Edison	300	79½	79½	79½	79¾
50⅜	36	1¼§	Devoe & Ray A	800	43¼	42	43	
117½	114½	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	20	116	116	116	116
32½	26½	1§	Diamond Match	200	31½	31⅜	31½	31¾
43½	34½	2†	Dome Mines	1000	42½	43⅜	42½	42¼
12⅝	8¼	1.20	Dominion Stores	400	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜
27¾	17½	.80e	Filene's Sons Co	10	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
18½	13¼	.40	Firestone T&R pf	1400	13½	13¼	13⅜	13¼
94⅜	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	300	94¾	94¾	94¾	94
56	45¾	2½	First Nat Stores	600	48	47½	47½	47½
22	19	1	Florsheim Shoe A	100	21	21	21	21
35½	20¼	1	Food Machin	1400	34¼	34¼	34¼	
17½	9⅞		Foster-Wheeler	100	15	15	15	15
77	60⅜		Foster-Wheel pf	30	73	73	73	
10½	4¾		Foundation	300	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¾
27⅝	19¾	.60e	Fourth Nat Inv	1900	27½	27	27⅛	27
11⅝	8⅜		Fox Film A	26200	14¾	14¼	14⅝	14⅜
26	15		Fuller pf	80	25½	25	26	22
26	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	3800	25½	24	25	24¼
12	4¾		Fuller 2pf	160	10½	9¾	10½	

—G—

2⅛	⅞		Gabriel Snub A	200	1	⅞	⅞	
8¼	5½		Gen Am Inv	200	8	8	8	7¾
38¼	32⅜	1¾	Gen Am Trans	1400	35	34	34½	34
18⅜	11¾		Gen Asphalt

Business and Industry

National City Bank Head Opposes Eccles on Banking Control

Commerce and Finance

National Welfare Comes First, Says Head of Exchange

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, May 21—In his first public appearance since being elected to the presidency of the New York Stock Exchange, Charles R. Gay declared that "national welfare comes first and only those who make a definite contribution to that welfare will be tolerated," before a meeting of the Associated Stock Exchanges here.

Mr. Gay emphasized the importance of the exchange in terms of broad social interest. "It is no longer sufficient," he said, "to rest our rights upon contract or law even where the law is constitutional. The point is that our laws and the right of contract derive their ultimate sanction from public approval.

"This has always been the case. Today we recognize it more clearly than we have in the past."

Public Relations Policies

Mr. Gay made an open-handed gesture of co-operation toward the Securities and Exchange Commission, saying:

"I feel sure that in the task of promoting the best interests of the security markets we can count on the friendly interest of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"The membership of this commission is composed of an exceptionally high order of public servants. They have the same desire to preserve the integrity of our markets; to protect investors and to serve industry that we have."

Discussing public relations policies of the stock exchange, Mr. Gay stated that the exchange aimed to render a service of economic and social merit and aimed to defend its right to render it. The security markets, he said, have no special interest which is distinct from, or in conflict with, the general public interest.

The president of the New York market urged representatives of other security markets to emphasize publicly the things that markets can never do, as well as to emphasize their positive services.

Markets Merely Mirrors

"The first and most explicit denial," Mr. Gay suggested, "concerns the responsibility for swings in the business cycle. Students far abler than I have devoted the best years of their lives in an attempt to solve the riddle of recurring business fluctuations. Although they have thrown much light upon a refractory subject, the fact remains that a general and convincing answer has not yet been discovered.

"Whatever the final cause, be it monetary, industrial or psychological, we know that it is not the security markets. They are but mirrors which reflect the changing fortunes of business. The light rays which cause these reflections are emitted by the minds and feelings of millions of investors who buy and sell securities.

"A second fact which the security markets must pound home," Mr. Gay continued, "is the passive character of the market place in the price-making process. The market does not fix security prices. It promotes complete freedom in the expression of value judgments by those who wish to buy or sell.

"Another illusion which has amazing prevalence is that the security markets buy and sell securities. That section of the public which entertains this view looks upon a stock exchange as a merchant who keeps supplies of securities on his shelves and deals with the public for his own exclusive benefit.

"The security market of course does nothing of the kind. The number of stocks bought each day is obviously equal to the number sold. The buyers and sellers who account for both sides of the market are individuals, corporations and institutions located in all parts of the globe."

Schwab Continues To Be Optimistic

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP)—The smiling optimist of steel is convinced that the depression will disappear, and that the longer it lasts, the greater will be prosperity's rebound.

Charles M. Schwab, whose philosophy has helped keep him near the top of the industry which he considers the nation's greatest, made these predictions yesterday in Andrew W. Mellon's income tax hearing.

Describing his optimism as "intuitive" and "perhaps extreme," Mr. Schwab refused to say when he thinks "the corner" will be turned.

"That's a guess," he told reporters. "But Bethlehem is spending vast sums for improvements, and we wouldn't be doing that if we didn't think conditions would change."

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Franklin Savings Bank	June 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	June 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	June 10
Home Savings Bank	June 10
Union Savings Bank	June 10
Warren Institution for Savings	June 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	June 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	June 15
East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	June 1
Medford Savings Bank	June 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	June 1
Somerville Savings Bank	June 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	June 1
Brookline Savings Bank	June 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	June 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	June 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20

Seeks Public Approval

Underwood

Charles R. Gay
President of the New York Stock Exchange

Morgenthau Acts To Stop Imports Of Silver Coins

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—As an indication of increasing caution in the Government's silver policy, the Treasury last night put an import ban on silver coins except under license.

The step was necessary in order to prevent draining silver coinage from nations using a high content of the white metal. For, under the artificially elevated price produced by the silver purchase campaign the metal in coins has frequently become more valuable than the face value of the coins themselves. Mexico, in particular, had felt the threat of loss of most of its currency, and had called in its vulnerable coins.

Silver coins whose face value is 110 per cent of their metallic value will still be permitted in, and licenses will be granted for other coins when the Treasury is convinced they are necessary to fulfill an obligation to deliver silver in the United States, incurred prior to yesterday, or with the consent of a foreign authority.

The order comes atop other indications that the Treasury is anxious to prevent recurrence of the wild speculation in silver which occurred last month when the price of silver was deliberately pushed up twice in a week. Silver is now selling at 76 cents an ounce, 1½ cents below the Treasury's fixed price.

Caution in the silver policy is consistent with the tide of orthodoxy which has rolled over the Treasury in recent weeks. Secretary Morgenthau's stabilization speech was part of this movement, and the President's bonus speech is expected to confirm the same line of action.

Governments embarrassed by the silver purchase policy are expected to be aided at a critical point by the ban on import of coinage, although the main effects of the silver policy will not.

Although the main effects of the silver purchase policy will not be touched by the ban on coinage imports, governmnets embarrassed by the policy will receive some relief at a crucial point. When the Washington policy, dictated by the irresistible bloc of silver senators, began to drain the very coinage from nearby countries—particularly Mexico—there seemed no defense for the act. The silver countries, and others seeking to protect a lower price for the metal, are already taking defensive measures. China has been forced to levy an export tax on silver, Italy to declare an embargo, Mexico and Austria to call in silver coins.

Central Europe's Farmers Reducing Hog Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—After two years of abnormally large hog production in Central Europe, farmers are now making reductions which foreshadow materially smaller market supplies later in 1935 and 1936, says the 1935 hog censuses in Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, according to a report from the Agricultural attache in Berlin.

German farmers, it appears, have reduced hog numbers below last year's by 8 per cent, Czechoslovakian by 11.5 per cent, and Austrian by 14 per cent. There are indications that hog breeding is being curtailed in Poland also.

The reduction in European hog numbers is considered an inevitable reaction to the overexpansion resulting from large domestic crops of feedstuffs in 1932 and 1933, as well as from the related protective measures introduced by government. Reduced consumer purchasing power and short feed crops in 1934 also were factors.

The prospective decrease may open wider export outlets for surplus-pork countries, including the United States. Central European countries normally consume more pork and lard than they produce.

Philippine, Puerto Rico Raw Sugar Quotas Filled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21 — Admissible quotas of raw direct-consumption sugar into the United States for 1935 from the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico have been filled, according to the sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Raw direct-consumption sugar is raw sugar which is used in certain products without further processing. The quota of this type of sugar admissible in 1935 from the Philippine Islands was 9996 short tons raw value, and the quota of the same type of sugar for entry from Puerto Rico was 9590 short tons raw value.

Perkins Declares Bank Bill Gives Dangerous Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21—The latest stage in a century and a half's trend toward centralization of governmental power is reaching its decisive phase in Congress—this time over the vital question of financial control.

As described by James H. Perkins, chairman of the board of the National City Bank of New York, before the Glass subcommittee yesterday, the pending omnibus banking bill would substitute "conscious control" over the nation's currency problems for "the automatic control" which has hitherto held sway.

More than that, other witnesses before the committee have declared, the proposed new bill would provide a close approach to a centralized banking authority and would break down a little miniature world of "separation of powers" in the financial scheme of things, that is closely similar to the separation of powers between President, Congress and judiciary in the larger Federal Government.

Bankers Generally Opposed

Most bankers appearing before the Glass subcommittee, like Mr. Perkins, have opposed the banking bill, or at any rate Title II of it, which provides for the proposed centralization. Most political observers, on the other hand, think the bill has a fairly good chance of passing the Senate, as it has already passed the House. It is a Roosevelt "must" bill. Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, yesterday repeated that it was an Administration measure.

When all is said and done, the trend toward centralization in government affairs is continuing, and congressmen remember the dire forecasts of bankers prior to enactment of the Securities Exchange Bill, which were not borne out in practice. These arguments should not be prevailing, but they do influence many votes.

Marriner S. Eccles, head of the Federal Seserve System, is the chief sponsor of the bill. Here is the present "separation of powers" which he primarily objects to under the present set-up:

Representatives of the 12 Federal Reserve banks now initiate the open market policies of the great reserve system, but they are not in a position to ratify them. They are like the President in his relation to Congress.

Eccles for "Responsibility"

The Federal Reserve Board, which has the authority to ratify the open market policies, "is not in a position to initiate them, or to insist upon their being carried out after they are ratfied." Here, with some modification is the "financial supreme court."

Finally, a third group, the directors of the Federal Reserve banks, like the American Congress, has the power to nullify policies that have been initiated, and ratified by the other two bodies.

Although the analogy to President, court and Congress has plenty of differences, yet Mr. Eccles has emphasized the main feature that at present no single group is responsible for working the delicate machine of finance in America.

"Existing machinery is better adapted to permit delay and obstruction," he declares, "than it is to promote effective operation, and results in a diffusion of responsibility which prevents the necessary feeling of complete authority and responsibility by a small group of men who can be held accountable by the Congress and the nation."

Proposes Modifications

Here, it is felt, is the whole difference of opinion over the banking bill reduced to a nutshell. It is a proposal which Mr. Perkins justly described yesterday as an effort to substitute "conscious control" for "automatic control." It is also the proposal to break down a form of the old "separation of powers" in the tendency that has gone on for more than a century to increase centralization of government. Mr. Perkins is against the proposal. If Title II is passed, however, Mr. Perkins proposes modifications and qualifications for it.

Snyder Voices Objections

Appearing today, Frederic S. Snyder, Boston, member of a special committee of the United States Chamber of Commerce, opposing the Title II of the measure, declared the bill would "tend to make the system a central bank, with the regional Reserve banks relegated to the status of branches." He appeared with William L. Sweet, Rumford Chemical Works, Rhode Island, chairman of the committee.

The aggregate effects of the bill's adoption, Mr. Snyder said, would be as follows:

Virtual creation of a central bank of an undesirable type.

That Congress would court the danger that accommodation of the real credit needs of commerce, agriculture and industry would be subordinated to the spending plans of the Government.

That there would be constant fear of disturbing or misguided efforts to control the level of production, prices and employment, through adjustments of the mere volume of money and credit by a Washington agency permitted to experiment with a most dangerous form of so-called central planning.

That inflationistic influences could be given broader sway and inflation or deflation, or the expansion and contraction of credit, could be largely determined by a few men in Washington.

That there would be a setback to the nation's efforts to evolve an elastic currency that, in fact, would expand and contract in accordance with the flow of business.

That there would be great danger that our whole banking structure would be weakened rather than raised.

Development and continuation of such uncertainties concerning credit and money, as would interfere with the making of decisions and commitments necessary to obtain economic recovery.

Theory of Big Crops-Low Prices Often Upset by Outside Factors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 21—The popular theory that big crops mean low prices and small crops big prices has many exceptions, it is pointed out by an increasing number of farm economists. While often working, the rule is frequently upset by outside factors, and does not merit the infallibility often bestowed on it in farm circles.

Livestock seems particularly open to variations from the doctrine, because of the number of elements besides general supply and demand which go into the making of livestock prices. More than half of the farmers' income is derived from the sale of livestock and livestock products.

Big crops of which America has produced a surplus for export also offer their contradictions to the theory from time to time. Wheat and cotton are in this class.

Crop-Price Theory Disputed

When this country was exporting wheat, world production had a stronger effect on United States price than United States production had on United States price, it is observed by Nat C. Murray, the noted crop statistician of Clement, Curtis and Co.

The most desirable combination, for instance, from a wheat grower's standpoint has been a large domestic crop and a small world production. A world shortage normally favored the countries which chanced to have generous crops.

Supply most directly pushes price up or down in the case of perishable products, like potatoes, which cannot be carried over to the next season like cotton, and which are not exported or imported. In years of large crops of such commodities their gross value is likely to be less than in years of small crops, economists add. Yet even in this group the theory has its qualifications. Potato statistics of the Department of Agriculture show that big crops were not always accompanied by declines in income.

The theory develops most exceptions among major crops furnishing the bulk of the farm income, it is remarked, and holds best but not unfailingly among certain of the minor crops.

As illustrations are given from time to time of how big crops depressed income, etc., some contrary instances may be of interest.

The total liveweight of hogs sold to packers in 1921-1922 was 8,628,832,000 pounds. The price was $722,233,000. The next year farmers sold 1,500,000,000 more, an increase of more than a sixth.

Theory Not Validated

According to the reasoning that greater supply must depress price, farmers should have received less for their enlarged production. But the figures for these years reveal that the extra supply brought considerably more money.

Producers disposed of 10,201,073,000 pounds for $936,459,000. An 18 per cent addition to supply helped to furnish a 29 per cent boost to income.

Something had happened, as frequently does, to interfere with routine calculations. The country had been in a slump, following the finish of the post-war boom. A return toward more normal times was beginning. The purchasing power of the public was improving. Farmers were fortunate in having a large supply on hand, it is said by economists observing the exceptions to the theory, because they were able to cash in on the better demand.

Touching on cotton, a southern farm economist records his opinion that "few people in the cotton belt, whether cotton farmers or not, could give any plausible explanation as to why the 1933 cotton crop, which was slightly larger than the crop of 1932, sold at a 40 per cent higher farm price per pound."

Contrariwise a short crop does not always mean a jump in farm income. For illustration 875,000,000 pounds less of hogs fetched $2,500,000 less in 1902-1903, as compared with the year previous. That is to say, the live weight of hogs sold in 1901-1902 was 6,634,153,000 pounds and the price $394,065,000, while the following year 5,750,621,000 pounds, had a price of $391,617,000.

Later Illustrations

Taking a later year, a 5 per cent drop in volume was accompanied by a 31 per cent cut in price. In 1919-1930, $1,555,411,000 was paid for 9,053,813,000 pounds, as against $1,070,107,000 for 8,538,336,000 pounds in 1920-1921. The diminution of 465,000,000 pounds did not elevate price, but instead yielded $480,000,000 less.

The most conspicuous instance however of exceptions to the theory that smaller supply necessarily causes higher price occurs in the past few years. The intervening factors are so well known as not to bear mention.

Total live weight of hogs in 1929-1930 was 10,979,722,000 pounds. Price paid by packers was $1,121,598,000. For 1932-1933, total live weight was 10,119,881,000, a decrease of 859,841,000 pounds or seven per cent. Price paid by packers was $359,482,000, a decline of 67 per cent.

Seven items go into the making of the price of hogs, students of livestock statistics report. Besides supply and demand, they name the general commodity price level, the price of competing meat (beef), consumers' purchasing power, speculative demand, foreign demand, and the cost of processing and distribution.

Livestock's Position

Livestock, they say, develops more variations to the theory than grain or cotton, because more complex. The public's use of substitutes when the price of meat goes up is especially marked.

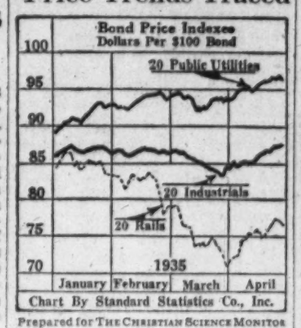
The great place that livestock has in the agriculture of today is probably not commonly recognized by the outside world. Fifty-five per cent of the farm acreage is in pasture or forage for livestock. Eighty-five per cent of the corn crop, most of the oats, much barley, some wheat and some cotton products clear through livestock.

Wheat likewise discloses its instances of where the theory did not work out. The 700,000,000 bushel crop of 1909 yielded its growers much more than either of the smaller years immediately before and after. Wheat in 1909 sold for 98.4c a bushel, as against 92.2c in 1908 and 98.3c in 1910.

Federal figures for wheat in the more nearly normal years of 1900 to 1913 inclusive indicate how the theory operated:

	U. S. Production in Million Bushels	Farm Value in Million Dollars	Farm Price per Bushel	World Production in Million Bushels
1900	603	374	62c	2,210
1901	789	494	62.6	2,472
1902	725	457	63	2,510
1903	664	461	69.5	2,651
1904	597	552	92.4	2,478
1905	727	543	74.6	2,673
1906	757	501	66.2	2,950
1907	638	552	86.5	2,619
1908	645	594	92.2	2,544
1909	700	689	98.4	2,819
1910	635	561	88.3	2,777
1911	621	543	87.4	3,043
1912	730	555	76	2,093
1913	763	610	79.9	2,094

Major Bond Groups' Price Trends Traced



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRICES of utility, industrial and railroad bonds are traced from Jan. 1 to date.

Nonferrous Metal Prices Up Sharply In All Departments

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 21—Prices of nonferrous metals had the most uniform and perhaps the sharpest rise of any week this year. Lead prices were advanced $3 a ton, a complete rise of $8 in the current rising movement; zinc improved $1 a ton; copper in Europe rose a quarter cent a pound, the same advance as took place the preceding week and tin was three quarters of a cent a pound higher.

Higher prices for metals is based generally on better consumption and smaller supplies. In the case of zinc a strike of miners in the tri-state district brings out the possibility of a scarcity of ore. The rise of copper is due in part to the functioning of the world cartel and the accumulation of munitions in Europe.

Silver also staged an important comeback, rising 3¾ cents to 77 cents an ounce, the strength having been due in part to Secretary Morgenthau's radio talk.

Stocks of refined copper in the United States declined 17,000 tons during April, while world stocks rose 300 tons. Domestic sales of copper for the first half of the month were 16,000 tons, which implies that the code quota of 30,000 tons for the month will have been filled. The European copper price at the end of the week was 8¼ cents a pound, as against 9 cents for the American blue eagle quotation.

SEC Takes Action Against Violators

PITTSBURGH, May 21 (AP)—What was described as the first legal action against alleged violators of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 was taken in Pittsburgh yesterday as the Securities and Exchange Commission filed bills of complaint against a group of Pittsburgh brokers and dealers.

Federal Judge Nelson McVicar signed show cause orders compelling the defendants to appear June 5 for a hearing on a permanent injunction.

In one bill of complaint the defendants are K. W. Todd Company, Inc., McCormick, Griswold & Nelp, Inc., J. C. Thompson & Co., Inc., and Abner S. Werblin. Members of the firms are also named as individual defendants. They are charged with manipulating and controlling the price of Carnegie Metals, listed on the Pittsburgh Exchange.

The other bill is against Sterling Investment Corporation and Pitt Investment Company and officers named as individuals. The charges include "creating a false and misleading appearance of active trading" in Shamrock Oil & Gas bonds and other securities. The SEC claims the firms worked together to secure temporary credit from brokers.

More Large Salaries Are Reported to SEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 21 — The Securities & Exchange Commission has received reports from various companies in connection with listing of stock, showing salaries of officials.

Recent addition to the list follows:

Calumet & Hecla Consolidated Copper Company, George S. Mumford, Boston, chairman, $5125; James MacNaughton, Calumet, Mich., president, $24,080; Albert E. Petermann, Calumet, vice-president, $18,000; Alonzo D. Nicholas, Boston, $10,627.

The Outlet Company, Joseph Samuels, president, Providence, R. I., $32,400; Samuel Steiner, Providence, vice-president, $18,046; Mortimer J. Burbank, Providence, $13,397.

News Notes—Northern Europe

(Selected from reports by Monitor correspondents and government surveys)

Office Machinery—Norwegian imports of office machinery registered substantial increases in 1934, compared with the preceding year. While improvement occurred in all lines, the showing made in the case of typewriters and adding and calculating machines was especially favorable. Aggregate imports of all types of office machinery in 1934 were valued at 1,555,905 kroner, compared with 985,932 kroner in 1933, an increase of 58 per cent. (Value of kroner in 1934, 30 cents; in 1933, 22 cents.)

* * *

Business in Sweden—Business conditions in Sweden during the first quarter of 1935 exhibited more or less the same upward trend which characterized the development during the greater part of 1934, as a result of previous improvement in the general business situation, the abundant crops of the last several years, greater building activity and the maintenance of a generally high level of production and consumption. The outlook for the rest of the year appears to be as satisfactory as it was a year ago, but the foreign-exchange situation continues unsettling to exporters and importers, and has resulted in the adoption of relatively conservative policies.

* * *

Utilizing Arsenic—A unique use for arsenic has been discovered in Sweden. A method has been discovered of mixing sand, cement and arsenic to form a product which can be used to protect piles supporting piers and bridges. There are many ports of entry and small harbors along the Swedish coast which are being improved with the financial assistance of the Government. It has been found in many instances that piers and bridges have been seriously impaired by the pile or ship worm, and it is expected that this new discovery will do much to prevent this form of destruction.

* * *

Streamlined Trains—Streamlined trains will be placed in operation soon by the Danish State Railroad. Four of these trains have been constructed for service between Copenhagen and the cities of Jutland. Within six months it is expected that another group of four trains will be completed and placed in operation. The cost of the Danish streamlined train is estimated at between 600,000 and 700,000 kroner. (Kroner equals about 24 cents.)

* * *

Auto Repair Shop—Denmark's first large fully equipped automobile repair shop and service station has just recently been opened in Copenhagen. The shop is capable of handling as many as 200 cars at one time. All equipment is of the latest design and electrically operated, most of it having been imported from the United States. The accommodations for spare parts contain more than 500,000 different kinds of parts. An upholstery shop, paint shop and cleaning department are all under the same roof.

* * *

Industrial Rationalization—The trend toward rationalization of industry has recently been evident in the Netherlands. The laundry trade has combined with suppliers of equipment to prevent new laundry enterprises. The motion picture industry has taken similar measures. The leather trade has formed a central organization to regulate production and distribution. The textile trade has signed a convention providing for control of uniform and rational sales conditions. Margarine and butter distributors are trying to form an organization to regulate trade. The coal industry is planning a central sales organization to end unfair competition. The Government is encouraging developments in this direction.

* * *

Business Failures—Failures reported in the Netherlands during March totaled 388, compared with 382 for February, 1935, and with 414 for March, 1934. Of this total, 333, or 86 per cent, were of individuals with insufficient capital. The only change in general credit conditions is an increasing stringency in collecting from customers, which is expected to continue.

* * *

Iron and Steel Exports—Belgium's export trade in iron and steel products registered an appreciable improvement in 1934, as compared with 1933. The volume of shipments abroad in the two years was, respectively, 3,477,179 tons and 3,201,588 tons. The most significant development in this trade during the last year was the substantial increase of Belgian iron and steel exports to the United Kingdom, despite the British duty established on such products.

* * *

Export Trade in Horses—Belgium's important international trade in horses was severely curtailed in 1934. In this period a total of 7890 horses, valued at about 28,000,000 Belgian francs, were shipped abroad, a reduction of 2078 horses and 4,600,000 francs compared with 1933. (Value of Belgian franc in 1934, 23 cents; in 1933, 18 cents.) During 1934 Belgium imported a total of 6474 horses, valued at 9,200,000 francs, compared with 7845, valued at 10,500,000 francs, in 1933. Before the war, German purchases of Belgian horses averaged 20,000 annually.

Cotton Cloth Mart Sees Good Support for Price Structure

By A. A. Talmadge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 21, 1935—The soldier's bonus, with its pronounced hint of inflation, came in for serious consideration this week in primary cotton goods markets, as a major factor in the business outlook.

Announcement this week by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation extending the term of the 12-cent cotton loans of 1934 from the original expiration date on July 1, 1935, to Feb. 1, 1936, is taken in the trade as significant of a probable renewal of the 12-cent loan basis for the 1935 crop. And so the fear of a drop in raw cotton prices due to a lowering of the Government loan basis is being further dissipated.

Let-down in secondary distributive channels, following the Cotton Week spurt of activity, has lent a note of caution, against too rapid accumulation of inventory stocks. On the other hand the heavy curtailment of output has brought production well below the current rate of consumption, and surplus stocks of goods are beginning to dwindle perceptibly. Converters see in this a significant and unmistakable trend toward price recovery.

Importations Steadily Grow

Although administration spokesmen have belittled the menace of cotton goods importations from Japan as less than 1 per cent of the American production, the case presented during the past week at the United States Tariff Commission hearings, has put a different complexion on the matter. In the opinion of many observers at the hearings, the facts developed by the domestic cotton goods industry is strong enough to merit immediate action of a remedial nature.

The yardage of Japanese bleached cotton goods brought in during 1934 was 6,043,345 square yards, according to W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, which was 2400 per cent of the previous year's volume of Japanese cotton goods imports. For the first quarter of 1935 these imports amounted to 10,835,000 square yards, or nearly 3200 per cent of the volume which came in during the first quarter a year ago. Already, for the first three months alone, he said, the 1935 imports exceed the whole 12 months of 1934 by approximately 80 per cent. The average annual imports of Japanese bleached goods for the nine years from 1925 through 1933 was 201,662 square yards per year.

The Japanese Menace

In addition to these startling figures on goods actually brought in, Mr. Bell pointed out that the warehoused stocks of goods not yet passed through the customs has increased in the three months by 2,971,000 yards. Among the "inescapable conclusions" from a close study of the Japanese cotton goods imports figures, declared Mr. Bell, are the following:

"(a) Since the cotton textile code became effective the Japanese imports have forced a very large displacement of domestic merchandise in a market where previously they had never gained a foothold and to which they have no title by tradition, superior ingenuity or otherwise.

"(b) These gains have been made solely through the practice of underselling competitive products made in the domestic industry by so wide a margin as t othreaten the extermination of this particular division.

"(c) The influence of these enormous increases and extremely low prices extends beyond the bleached cotton goods markets directly affected and acts to depress prices and retard general buying of other cotton products.

"(d) The full volume of these domestic markets is desperately needed by American textile labor and American industry, already cramped through the loss of our traditional export outlets, which have been preempted by the same sort of cut price competition from the same producers of Japanese cotton goods."

Spurt in Activity

For all these reasons, and others perhaps not mentioned here, there was a sudden spurt of buying activity in print cloths during the last two days of the past week, which carried the total gray goods activity of the week somewhat above the current week's total production.

Standard 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s proved the construction on which much of the activity was focused and 6⅛ cents was the price. Some business was done on 39 inch 4 yard 80 squares at 8⅛ cents and scattering volume on some of the allied wide construction.

In the fine goods section, combed yarn fabrics moved only in small volume.

The announced advance in the price of ticking, the higher levels now quoted on denims and on percales, and the pending advance on chambrays may serve to show the unmistakable upward trend of the secondary market for cotton goods.

Canadian Domestic Exports for April Make Good Advance

OTTAWA, May 21 (AP) — With striking increases in wheat and cattle, Canada's total domestic export during April totaled $47,314,000 as compared with $31,582,000 in the like month last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics announces.

Wheat exports rose from $2,390,000 to $4,288,000, due largely to an increase to the United Kingdom from $1,323,000 to $3,517,000. The export to the United States rose from $1000 to $91,000.

Cattle exports again increased, rising from $301,000 to $1,067,000. The striking jump was due entirely to United States requirements, the bureau stated, increasing from $23,000 to $1,064,000. The United Kingdom received no cattle during April, as compared with $276,000 worth a year ago.

Good Weather Aids Chicago Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, May 21—Both retailers and wholesalers of Chicago profited by good weather last week, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce. Early summer wares in the retail institutions were sold in large volume. House furnishings appeared in as much favor as personal needs.

Wholesalers were kept busy by out-of-town merchants rushing to replenish inventories for a seasonal demand that had been long delayed. Mail-order houses also had their share of the spurt.

Building material companies had another good week with much more buoyant tone marking the entire construction industry.

Industrial Chicago remained on a level keel. While there were no appreciable gains in employment, the general picture appeared satisfactory in all but a few lines where strikes are holding up commitments.

Chicago public utilities had another satisfactory week. Railroad passenger traffic was also at a satisfactory figure.

Germany's Flat Glass Trade Position Better in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, May 21—One of the very few commodities entering Germany's export trade which improved its position in 1934 compared with 1933 is flat glass, according to a report to the Commerce department at Washington.

Shipments abroad of this item increased from 16,373 tons, valued at 3,095,000 reichsmarks, in 1933, to 19,187 tons, valued at 3,426,000 reichsmarks in 1934. (Average value of reichsmark in 1934, $0.39; in 1933, $0.30.

Mineral Output in Mexico For February Up Sharply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Spurred by the rising world price of silver, mineral production in Mexico increased greatly during February, according to figures just made public by the Secretary of Economy. The total value of minerals extracted amounted to over 31,000,000 pesos (approximately $8,750,000)).

Exports during the like period totaled 25,000,000 pesos ($7,000,000), of which silver exports represented 33 per cent.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

MEN, WOMEN, to sell $1.00 box personal stationery, for any occasion, year round seller; 35% commission. RICHARDS STATIONERY, 16 East 18th Street, New York.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Comfortable, well equipped camp on beautiful Lake Ossipee, New Hampshire; accommodate 6 persons or more. send for circular. M-8, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SHADOW LAWN

Home offering comforts and attention for those desiring rest and study; 6 miles from Washington, D. C.; booklet on request. Address MANAGER, East Falls Church, Va.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit frocks, knit sportswear, suits, slacks, polo shirts, lingerie, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. Shaugnessy Knitting Co., Dept. A-80, Watertown, N. Y.

WRITE for opportunity to demonstrate newest Snag-Proofed hosiery, which doubles wear; bonus in Hosiery; no money or experience needed; samples hosiery FREE. Commission collected at sale. AMERICAN HOSIERY MILLS, Dept. N-13, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MIDDLE AGED, well educated woman desires position as homemaker, companion, nurse or governess. Box 30, Route 1, Starkville, Miss.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

AUTOMOBILE TRIPS WANTED

COUPLE wish to join auto party making trip to California; will share expenses. Box S-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT—Furnished cottage at Eastern Point, Groton, Conn., rooms, three bathrooms. Apply to MRS. W. S. BALDWIN, 201 Hamilton Ave., Norwich, Conn.

RED COTTAGE, TAMWORTH, N. H.—Furn.; pine wood, brook, swimming pool; Christian Science Society near by. Address 29 Pine St., Danvers, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

HOME with beautiful surroundings wishes guests; good board; $10; open all year. BEULAH FULLER, Wellsboro, Pa., R. D. #8.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS—We can supply you with high type men and women for office, sales or executive positions. LOUISE C. HAHN, 280 Broadway, N. Y. C. Worth 2-2060

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, housekeepers, registration hours 12 to 4 except Saturday. MISS ROLFE, Associate, 421 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, New York City.

FURS

SPOT CASH FOR OLD FURS
CANTOR—FURRIER
165 TREMONT ST., BOSTON—3rd FLOOR

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS COLD STORAGE
Repairing, Remodeling, Ready-made Garments at low summer rates.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. PE. 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR with no encumbrances who desires a good home with moderate salary; willing to be useful in garden and house, by a gentleman living in suburbs of Philadelphia. E-197, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

INTELLIGENT, responsible young man care boys in their home; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-16, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

Longwood Towers

Dedicated to the Finer Standards of Living

Spacious Apartment Homes, with Living Room, Bedroom, Dining Room, Kitchenette and Bath, on yearly lease at $97.50 to $122.50 a month, unfurnished. Larger suites priced proportionately

Optional Staff-Services at Moderate Rates

Write or Phone for Booklet. Inspection Invited

ST. ROGER KEANE, Gen. Mgr.

BROOKLINE MASS. BEA con 8400

LIVE In One of Boston's Choicest Apartment Buildings

RIVERWAY MANOR

One and Two-Room Kitchenette Suites Our or unfur. Modern in every way Free Frigidaire 15 minutes Park St

214 Riverway, Boston LONgwood 3026

2 ROOM FURNISHED

Apartment, bath and kitchenette, $30; also available one room suite, bath and kitchenette, $75. Hotel Gralyn, 20 Charlesgate West, Boston. ROBERT K. JOHNSON, Manager. KEN. 3000.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Attractive apt., 7 rooms, 3 bedrooms, 55 Mason Ter., overlooking Beacon St. Tel. Asp. 2276.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3½ or 2 outside rooms, floor, private home, kitchen, bath, heat, hot water, airy; large closets; 1 block I. R. T. 1433 Union Street, near Brooklyn Avenue.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractively furnished apt. for summer; 2 sleeping rooms; near Harvard Sq. Kirkland 5014 or P-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, near The Mother Church—Unusually attractive 1-room apartment with alcove, cool, all outside windows; June 8 to Sept. Ken. 7363.

N. Y. C., Central Park South, 222 (Apt. 31)—Artistically furnished large living room, bedroom, bath, kitchen, grand piano; June-October.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 15 W. 95th—Beautiful 1-room apartment, roof garden, bath, kitchenette, Frigidaire; near church, subway, Riverside 9-3851.

JEWELERS

WATCH and Clock Repairing Expert Work—Reasonable Prices ARTHUR W. FITT, 25 West St., Boston

LOST AND FOUND

ABOUT May 3, a brown seal pocketbook with Mark Cross stamp on flap lost between Norway St., Boston, and Longwood Towers, Brookline. Box S-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

COMMISSION shoe salesman has two lines, desires one more; sell largely jobbing trade, P-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE; storage household goods; private rooms; household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312. New York City.

MUSICIANS

DRUMMER desires position where temperance, character are appreciated, and dance, stage, restaurant experience an asset; single, 24; union or non-union. N. B., 139 Ash St., Lewiston, Maine.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Gold, Silver, Plated Jewelry. Mail orders filled. Appraisal of jewel estates. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE, Colonial Bldg., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

HIGHEST PRICES FOR OLD GOLD HALPER'S 181 MASS. AVE. BOSTON

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., 551 Fifth Ave.—Practitioner's office for rent, reasonable. Call Monday, Wednesday, Friday mornings, Murray Hill 2-3061.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, LAKESIDE, CONN.—On Bantam Lake in the Litchfield Hills; alt. 1000 ft.; 200-acre estate; restful, homelike; ideal for study; 14 bedrooms, 5 baths, antique furniture, recreation room, billiards, table tennis, tennis courts; golf near by; lake sports; delicious, satisfying meals; own products; rates $21-$35. MR AND MRS. E. F. ENGLE.

CRAG-CREST
Ramapo Hills—Northern Jersey
Loving environment; rest, study, recreation. Box 206 Mahwah, N. J. Tel. Cragmere 3805

LADY desires few paying guests; moderate prices; seashore, East Hampton, L. I.; references. 166 East 73rd, N. Y. C. Rhine. 4-8420.

RESTFUL ROOMS for Christian Scientists, 3491 Hingston Ave., N. D. G., Montreal. Apply MISS H. M. BAIN.

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation

BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

VERMONT—Summer accommodations available; old private home, 300-acre estate; references exchanged. Write 170 West 74th Street, N. Y. C. E. R. PECKERMAN.

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning, $3. MARCEL RIOU 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-1071.

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON, MASS.—Home owner will sacrifice fine 2-family house for immediate sale; shown by appointment. Tel. Arl. 2568-M.

BRAINTREE

Very attractive single, 8 rooms; exceptionally fine location; 15,000 ft. land; price $6700. Call Owner, Gra. 7673 (Mass.).

WABAN

An unusual house nestled beneath pine and birches; landscaped grounds, with sunken gardens; house has large living room, bath, with fireplaces, five bedrooms, gas kitchen, continuous hot water, large screened porch. Shown by appointment. Only cash offers considered, Box S-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

REPRESENTATIVES wanted to sell Perfection Brushless Shaving Cream and Superior Razor Blades; liberal profits; territory protected; established 1925. RENSEB, 30 Church, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 223 Newbury St.—House newly decorated, all conveniences, double and single rooms; tourists; centrally located; parking space. Circle 6783.

BOSTON — Pleasant, sunny rooms, transients or permanents; prices very reasonable, 85 Gainsboro St. MISS HELEN JOHNSON, Com. 8569

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1674 Beacon St.—Furnished rooms, $3.50 up; fine location; references. Asp. 8975.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Large room garden section, beautiful home, detached house; 20 minutes N. Y.; $5.00. Buckminster 2-8519.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (Apt. 4-B)—Very attractive rooms, kitchenettes, elevator, showers, running water; transients; $5-$8. Endicott 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 420 West 121st St., Apt. 44—Pleasant rooms, home atmosphere; comfortable; quiet; near Columbia University.

N. Y. C., 117 West 79th St. (6-E)—Large, light, quiet, single, piano, use kitchen, elevator; near subways; $8.00; unusual.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St., Near West 8th St.—Single or double rooms for women in pleasant house.

ROOMS WANTED

BUSINESS man desires room, breakfast, garage; refined atmosphere; Westchester, Long Island; refs. Write Box X-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

LADY desires temporary, quiet home with Christian Scientists; moderate rate; vicinity Germantown preferred; room or board. Box 6-G, 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

Oriental Rugs CLEANED, REPAIRED by experts. Fine Hooked Rugs for sale YACOBIAN BROS., 821 Boylston St. Boston. Tel. KENmore 4439. Est. 1904

SALESWOMEN WANTED

HOSIERY-LINGERIE—DISTRIBUTING mill products pays generous commissions daily; quality merchandise, repeat business; experience unnecessary; part time permitted. WALDORF, 11 West 42nd, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CARETAKER, chauffeur, fair mechanic, apt. house superintendent, understands switchboard and elevator, estate and game preserve; will go anywhere if wife can be accommodated. J. WRIGHT, 452 Brentwood Blvd., Brentwood, L. I., N. Y.

COLLEGE man desires position as companion-tutor this summer; best references. Box S-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FIRST-CLASS dentist specializing in extracting and plate work; Mass. registration. Address R. D. M., 9 Exchange St., Gloucester, Mass.

PRINCETON undergraduate seeking summer employment, preferably affording opportunity to travel; interested in anything constructive. HUNT, 21 North West, Princeton, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

UNUSUAL summer home, view over Sound, 4, 6 rooms, furnished; also cottage, modern improvements, wooded surroundings. MULLER, 19 Albin St., Glen Cove, Long Island, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALEXANDER GUNN
PIANO INSTRUCTION
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Experienced Accompanist
1 Sheridan Sq., N. Y. C. Tel. Chelsea 2-4857

TEACHER (lady) Parisienne, experienced, desires summer position with family, reading or training for elementary school, college; references from Columbia University. Write Box A-3, Suite 2260, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

APARTMENTS

CLEVELEYS, Lancs.
Misses Pilkington, Marleon, Ellerbeck Road
Public and Private Apartments
One minute sea and golf.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

BLACKPOOL, Sunnyside, Derby Rd., North Promenade—Excellent cuisine, separate tables, electric light throughout, hot and cold running water all rooms; mod. terms. Tel. 3407.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL — "The Haven," Southfield; board residence or apartments, modern conveniences; centrally situated; personal attention; terms moderate. MRS. G. ARTHUR.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LITTLE COODEN Children's Hotel, Brackenwood
Crowborough, Sussex. Now open. In connection with Cooden Beach Children's Hotel. BEXHILL (re-opening 14th season) August 1 for six weeks. At Little Cooden a few children accepted for entire care under experienced matron. Education can be arranged. All particulars of both hotels from Crowborough.

ON the SUNNY SOUTH COAST, comfortable home for children with Kindergarten; 3 mins. from sea; experienced care. MRS. E. M. BOUGHTON, 56 Sackville Gardens, Hove, Sussex.

CORSETIERES

MRS. FOSTER, 11 Kirkgate, Wakefield—Professionally trained Spencer corsetiere, measures clients at their own homes or above address for dress, dance and sports corsets.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NEAR ASCOT AND SUNNINGDALE—Sale in July, lovely estate nearly 200 acres; woodlands; Japanese garden, glass houses, 22 bedrooms, 6 reception, 7 bathrooms, central heating, electricity, dairy; near station. MRS. MACKENZIE, Ramslade, Bracknell, Berks.

HOUSES TO LET

NORTH WALES—Furnished cottage in moorland valley; 3 bedrooms, 2 sitting rooms, bath, electric light, inside sanitation; meadow, garden; fishing. Box W-42, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

SARK, CHANNEL ISLANDS (England)—The Bijou Bungalow to let furnished; accommodation for 3 persons; newly decorated and newly furnished; any period; ideal spot for rest or study; vacant in June, July and September. Terms apply G. CUMBER, 3 Rouge Huis Ave., Guernsey, Channel Islands.

STUDIO-BUNGALOW containing large sitting room, 2 bedrooms, bath, indoor sanitation, elec. light, garage, kitchen, garden opt. MRS. GANDY, Hyning, nr. Kendal, Westmorland.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

NORTHUMBERLAND—Spend your holidays with us, in country guest house in Cheviot Hills, open July 20th; 3½ guineas weekly. GREY, Millfield Hill, Millfield.

SHEFFIELD—Paying guests received, temporary or permanent; ideally situated for rest and study. For terms apply Mrs. H. I. North, Midhill, Eastbank Rd., Sheffield. 2. Te. 21964.

KENT-SUSSEX BORDER — Charming 16th Century farm house, 113 acres; warm, sunny, comfortable; good table; bathroom; indoor sanitation; own dairy, poultry, eggs; from 2 gns. weekly. PREECE, Attwaters, Hawkhurst, Hawkhurst 163

POST VACANT

NEAR LONDON—Required September, lady housekeeper for girls' boarding school; good qualifications and experience essential. Box M-2492, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

POST WANTED

YOUTH, 17; matriculation and school certificate desires post as electrical or mechanical engineering apprentice. Rust. 109 London Road, Chelmsford, Essex.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL, GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2
Comfortable House, south aspect, good cooking, running hot and cold water, 1st-class staff; from 2½ guineas. Paddington 1706.

At Simla Court 14 Dawson Place London, W. 2 Bayswater 2782
Large arm chairs; central heating; hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; from 2½ gns. a week.

BEAULIEU HOTEL
South Norwood Hill, London, S. E. 25
Nr. Crystal Palace LIV. 3262
Peaceful Surroundings
Plentiful Table
Perfect Beds
Pertinent Tariff
Brochure on Request

Bournemouth, Derby Road
CRAIGLEITH HOTEL
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Magnificent vita glass sun lounge and ball room, charming dining hall and lounges. Every bedroom beautifully furnished and looks on to Pines. Hot and cold water, and gas fires. Central Heating. Comfort and happiness our keynote. Three minutes' walk Christian Science Church and sea. Terms from 2½ guineas. Phone Bournemouth 1098.

BOURNEMOUTH Manor Road
SANDYKELD HALL HOTEL
Only 2 mins. from Christian Science church; charming mansion in own delightful grounds; 2 mins. from sea; hot and cold running water, all rooms; all poultry and produce from own farm; SPECIALLY REDUCED TERMS FROM 2½ gns. S. M. HORSPOOL. Under entirely new management.

BOURNEMOUTH
DERBY ROAD
HARCOURT (Private Hotel)
Charming house and garden, sunny position. Every modern convenience and comfort. 3 minutes from Christian Science church and sea

BOURNEMOUTH YENTON EAST CLIFF
Perfect comfort is awaiting you; restful atmosphere, modernly furnished, centrally heated bedrooms with hot and cold basins; noted for excellent cooking; vegetarian catering also, if desired; 6 mins. from Christian Science church, 3 mins. from sea. Write for tariff to MRS. P. H. BENN. Phone 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking; every comfort. Mr and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1180.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH, BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. MR. and MRS. SIDNEY TITE. Longham Dorset. Station Bournemouth Central Phone Northbourne 78

BRIDPORT, DORSET, "BATTLECOMBE"—Guests received, charming house, extensive grounds, beautiful scenery; near sea, golf; own poultry and produce; close Christian Science church, from 3 gns.

BRIGHTON, Claridge, 34 Oriental Pl., 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church, CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364311.

ENGLAND (Continued)

BRIGHTON, The Velvedere, Bedford Sq.—Overlooking sea; central; gas fires in bedrooms; from 3½ gns.; 10/6 day; convenient garage. HOVE 2360.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE
(Incorporated with Tea Lounge)
Adjoining Cathedral Gateway
Highly recommended. 37 Burgate. Tel. 861

CHESTER, Windsor Hotel, City Road—Near L. M. S. Station, comfortable temperance hotel, near city; room and breakfast or full board; personal supervision. Proprietress, Mrs. Stonely. Tel. 416.

DEVON, PAIGNTON (Close to Torquay)
HOMECROFT, COLIN RD.—Board Residence; 1 min. sea; terms from 2 gns. Tel. 82101.

DAWLISH DEVON
GRAND HOTEL (A. A.; R. A. C.)
First-Class Family Hotel. Moderate Terms. Under Personal Supervision of the Proprietors, Mr. and Mrs. F. HUGHES.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central Heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 727.

EASTBOURNE. Farrar's Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737—Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; 2½ gns.

FAIRFIELDS Private Hotel, Studland, Dorset—Good table and every comfort; stands in secluded gardens and beautiful natural surroundings; bathing, boating, golf; ideal centre for walking and motoring. Resident Proprietresses—Mrs. Sykes and Mrs. Starkey. Studland 24.

FOLKESTONE CARLTON
On sea front; hot and cold water in all bedrooms; good food and beds; moderate terms; garage adjoining.

GLORIOUS NEW FOREST
Here's England at her best—peace and quiet—shady woods—open moorlands—GOLF, TENNIS, RIDING, FISHING, etc. sport or rest. Historical associations abound. Come to Lyndhurst in the centre of the forest, and stay at the
GRAND HOTEL
Terms and Ill. Brochure on Request

ILFRACOMBE, SUNNY DEVON.
Magnificent Coastal Scenery.
GROSVENOR HOTEL
Adjacent Sea and Gardens
Terms from 3 gns. A. PICKETT.

LAKE DISTRICT
NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL
NEWBY BRIDGE, LANCS.
Charmingly situated overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Central heating, hot and cold water in every bedroom; excellent cuisine; tennis, boating, fishing; an ideal centre for touring the lakes. Tel. 222. A. A., R. A. C.
"The Hotel with the real home atmosphere."

LAKE DISTRICT
GLEN ROTHAY HOTEL
RYDAL Nr. AMBLESIDE
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station. A. A. and R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43.

LAKE DISTRICT
THE HILL TOP HOTEL, AMBLESIDE
Beautifully situated 2 minutes from the market cross; terms from 4 gns. per week or daily from 12/6; best centre for motor tours. Phone 112. App. AA.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Blair, Neb Cottage (home of Hartley Coleridge), Rydal, Ambleside; board residence; overlooking lake; open all year; bath, hot and cold, garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good mountain view; hot and cold, bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 2239

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En Pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, bath fr. 7/6 NO EXTRAS. Lift, Hot and Cold, Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London"
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet Assured Day and Night.

LONDON
HOTEL BRISTOL
170-2, Cromwell Road, Kensington, S. W.
In London—as in many other famous cities all over the world, the name of the HOTEL BRISTOL sets the standard in hotel luxury and comfort. This moderate size hotel offers the finest cuisine and service, running water, gas fires and F. O. phones in all bedrooms. Terms from 2 gns. week. Room, breakfast, bath, 7/6. Phone: Western 1171-2. Tariff on application.

London's Finest Yet Quietest Position
HOTEL STRATHCONA
(The Strathcona Residential Club)
25-26 Lancaster Gate, W. 2
A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens. Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms. Lift. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week. 12/- daily. 7/6 bed, breakfast and bath.
NO EXTRAS. Good English Food, well cooked, liberally served. Tariff. Resident Proprietor.

LONDON
Spenser House Hotel
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'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A complete list will appear on the first Friday of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through the Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Mississippi

Hattiesburg—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WPFB, 1370kc.

Discontinued

Iowa

Davenport—Week days, 11:15 a. m., WOC, 1370kc.

Worth Knowing

"NO PRESIDENTIAL THIRD TERM" IS ONLY AN UNWRITTEN LAW IN THE UNITED STATES.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The South Through A Windshield

32.

Into Arkansas

IT WAS with regret that we made our preparations to leave the Lone Star State; but every day away from Boston meant a greater accumulation of work. But how we would miss the free-and-easy cordiality! For example, where else but in Texas could the following incident take place?

A woman passenger asked a transcontinental bus driver how long he would be stopping in a certain Texas town. "Just one minute," he replied. "Well," she said, "I'll have barely time to pop into this café—I'm famished for a hot drink." In she went, counting the seconds and demanding instant service. The drink must have been HOT, for after a few vain tries, she was about to give up. Just then a friendly cowboy sitting next to her drawled: "Listen, Missie; y'all take mine. It's all been saucered and blowed."

That's Texas hospitality!

The shortest route, and the best, from Dallas to New England is the Broadway of America, which leaves US 80 at Dallas, and carries on northeast to Little Rock along US 67, thence east through Memphis on US 70, etc. Off we were, then, through Greenville, Sulphur Springs, Mt. Vernon, Mt. Pleasant, and Omaha—each community having its own town square, round which the farmers can hitch their teams or park their cars. It was Saturday, and the towns were humming with business.

It was along this piece of road that we found our cheapest gasoline, 10c including tax. And we saw farm land unbelievably black and rich. Yes, and we saw some of the muddiest cars!

After driving something over 200 miles, we came to that enterprising community, half Texas and half Arkansas in situation and name, Texarkana (combined population 30,000). To us, one of the most interesting sights was the $1,000,000 federal building and post office, which sits astride the state line. Each town has its own city government and school system; but Uncle Sam comes and makes both one.

Old-time commercial travelers used to josh about the "slow train through Arkansas"; but the modern traveler who motors across this state will find the "Broadway" one of the finest and fastest highways in America. Furthermore, there is nothing slow about Arkansas! As we breezed along up through Fulton, Hope, Prescott, and Arkadelphia, we were impressed by the get-up-and-go of the people. Virtually every house was in good repair. Here, one was being painted; there, we saw a new porch being added; and yonder was a new barn, or a new fence.

Arkansas is on the move!—DAILY FEATURES EDITOR.

(To be continued.)

Daily Features

Children's Corner

Jeanne and Mabel Play Ball

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

JEANNE and Mabel skipped about on the broad sidewalk that bordered a small park across the street from their home—just being happy that the sun was shining. There had been so many rainy days this spring that they were pleased to find the morning dry and warm.

They were still wearing their pale pink winter ski-suits because Mother hadn't had time to shop for their spring coats yet. They wore nice white berets, too, pulled carefully down over Jeanne's flaxen bobbed hair and Mabel's soft brown curls.

Up the walk and then down the walk they skipped. Then Jeanne spied the broad, shallow steps leading down to the sunken garden in the park and she thought of a new stunt. She stood on the top step, held both feet tightly together, and jumped down to the next step. She paused on the second step just long enough to take a deep breath; then down she hopped to the third step and then, more quickly, to the fourth, fifth and sixth. Then she took the last hop, which brought her to the red brick path which ran between two green lawns, and looked back to see if Mabel was following. Mabel was watching her from the top step, her feet closely together as though she, too, intended to try the hopping game. Suddenly she gave a little shriek of expectancy and came down—plump—on the second step.

On Mabel came—three, four, five, six—and then took the last hop to the path. They both practiced the hopping game for a while until Jeanne slipped her hand into her pocket and pulled out a marble that she had forgotten. The marble had one red cheek and one orange cheek. Jeanne looked at it admiringly.

"See, now we can play ball," she called to Mabel. Mabel walked soberly down the sidewalk about the length of four automobiles away from Jeanne and waited for the "ball" to be thrown. Jeanne looked important, swung her right hand and—away dashed the marble in the direction of Mabel, but it went too far, came down "crack" on the pavement and rolled until it dropped over the edge of the sidewalk and stopped under a parked car.

A woman who was passing fished the marble from under the car and

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"See, Now We Can Play Ball," Said Jeanne

handed it to Mabel with a bright smile. Mabel remembered to say "thank you" and to smile back. Then it was her turn to toss and the game was on again.

Mabel had just missed the "ball" for the third time when a familiar voice behind her called:

"Hi, there. What are you two playing ball with?"

It was Donald, their next-door neighbor, on his way home from school for lunch. Donald came running up, glad to be outdoors after a morning in school. Mabel answered his question by pointing a pink forefinger toward the red and orange marble that had come to a stop about three squares away.

"Say, you can't play ball with a marble," said Donald, looking very wise and important. Then he delved deeply into his right trousers pocket, pulled out a small bright blue rubber ball and held it out to Mabel and Jeanne.

"Here, you kids. A real ball is what you need," said Donald. "You take this and I'll take the marble. How's that?"

After that the ball game went very much better.

Fountain Poses

The Friendly Dog Scene Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Mrs. Lilla B. Willis, Louisville, Ky. The Young Lady in the Precarious Position Was Snapped by Mrs. F. H. Wallace, Los Angeles

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Ashpenaz

AFTER the capture of Jerusalem by the Babylonians, Nebuchadnezzar instructed "Ashpenaz, the master of his eunuchs," to bring to the royal palace certain of the Jewish captives who were both intelligent and of noble birth, that there they might be taught "the learning and the tongue of the Chaldeans" (Dan. 1.3f.).

This is the only passage in which the name Ashpenaz is specifically mentioned; but it is clear that it is he who is referred to later in the chapter as "the prince of the eunuchs" (Dan. 1:7), and who had charge over Daniel (or Belteshazzar) and his three companions, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego.

Ashpenaz's position at court has been likened to that of a Lord High Chamberlain, but for all his high rank, he grew to have a kindly interest in, and indeed affection for, the young Hebrew captives (vs. 9).

Daily Anecdote

Einstein's Formula

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

PROFESSOR EINSTEIN'S secretary received many letters, addressed to the professor, asking the meaning of "relativity." As these inquiries showed no signs of decreasing, she appealed to Mr. Einstein. He told her to answer as follows:

"When you sit with a nice girl for two hours you think it's only a minute, but when you sit on a hot stove for a minute you think it's two hours. That's relativity."

Professor Einstein was once asked what he thought the best formula for success in life. "If A is success in life, I should say the formula is A=X+Y+Z, X being work and Y being play."

"And what," was asked, "is Z?"

"That," he answered, "is keeping your mouth shut."

Quotation for Today

TO BE selfish is to imprison in a tiny cage the glorious ego capable of penetrations to the farthest confines of the universe.—W. BARBELLION.

In Lighter Vein

Prejudiced

Oliver Herford and a friend were talking one day about various writing persons. The name of a distinguished English novelist came up. Herford shook his head.

"I'm not in a position to discuss that person's books," he said.

"Why not? Surely you are familiar with them?"

"No," said the famous wit, "I can't say that I am. Although an Englishman by birth, I am not familiar with his books."

"What's the reason for that?"

"It's very simple," said Herford, gently. "Something which I once wrote about him so prejudiced me against the man that I could never bear to read any of his stories."—*Montreal Star.*

A Small Place

A young man walked rather pensively into the village post office.

"Any letters for me today?" he asked the postmistress.

"No, Henry," she replied rather sharply.

"That's rather strange," he murmured half to himself.

"Nothing strange about that, young man," replied the postmistress. "You haven't answered her last letter yet!"—*Answers.*

Ambition Realized

Editor's Son: "Did you ever have a great ambition when you were a boy my age?"

Editor: "Certainly. My one wish was to wear long pants. I got my wish, because, if there is anyone else in this county that wears his pants longer than I do, I'd like to meet him."

Oh!

The judge was trying to secure a jury for the trial of a criminal. A man was being questioned as to his fitness for jury service.

"Do you believe in capital punishment?" asked the judge.

"Yes," replied the man, "if it isn't too severe."

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Modern Rag Dolls

BEFORE Christmas, Miss W——, in search for extra cash, made several dolls. These were of unbleached cloth, stuffed with the wool sold for filling cushions, features embroidered on the face, hair of silkateen. They were about 15 inches tall, and were dressed as "Sunbonnet Girls" in print frocks and bonnets. Because these were something "different" they were easily sold, not only to those looking for children's gifts but also to those who like the boudoir doll idea.

Soon other developments added variety: Negro dolls with kinky yarn hair; Japanese of tan, slant-eyed, and kimona clothed; Puritans in cap and kerchief; even a fur-coated Esquimo.

Christmas is long past, but Miss W—— reports that there is no depression in the doll business. The price has never varied; and all the time she can devote to this feature is barely sufficient to keep up with requests for these modern descendants of great-grandmother's rag baby.—Miss A. G. H.

What They Say

Progress

"Anything which can be imagined can be achieved."—*Phelps Phelps.*

Unity

"In the world as it is today, no nation can prosper on another's ruin. We are too intimately connected for that."—*Capt. Anthony Eden.*

Fine Feathers

"A gold-mounted harness never yet transformed an ill-bred scrub into a thoroughbred."—*Harold Bell Wright.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Friends

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Lancaster, Penna.

ONE cold New Year's morning three brothers found a large bird lying helpless in a fence corner. They tenderly wrapped it in the oldest boy's scarf and took it home.

Little Claire, the four-year-old member of the family, was especially delighted with the guest from the outdoors, and could hardly be persuaded to leave the bird's basket long enough to eat her meals. It had meanwhile been identified as an American sparrow-hawk, far from its natural winter-home.

The following afternoon the writer called at this home, and, upon entering, she saw the beautiful bird perched on the handle of its basket. As the woman of the house and the writer drew near, the bird spread its great wings, lowered its head, and hissed menacingly. The woman explained that the bird did this whenever anyone came near, but that Claire was entirely unafraid. She said that although the boys had provided the kind of food that members of the hawk family like best, the bird still refused to eat, taking only a little water.

Some time later the writer glanced through the door into the sunroom, and noted that the sparrow-hawk had left the perch; and Claire was up on a chair near the basket. The mother stepped into the room, only to hear the sweet little voice saying: "I took you down because you will be more comfy here—you will be nice and warm and you can have a long sleep." The bird that had seemed so fierce but a short time before was on its side in the basket; and the child was pushing its head down at each attempt to rise, all the while busily engaged in covering it rather thoroughly with a blanket. Catching sight of her mother, Claire said: "It's all right, Mother, I've made friends with him. He is my friend now, and I'm taking care of him."

And it was so. As the mother drew near, the sparrow-hawk merely turned its head to look, and made no attempt to get away from the loving little hands.

For three weeks the bird lived in the large Christmas tree in a corner of the living room, and became so tame that any member of the family could handle it. Finally, it became necessary to remove the Christmas tree; and, being unwilling to cage their friend, the boys fixed up a large box outside, leaving a side open. That evening the bird was put into the box. The family said good-by to it. In the morning the feathered friend was gone.

Brevities

Punch: Scientists say that the sun will last us another 15,000,000,000 years. Longer, we should think, judging by the economical way it shines.

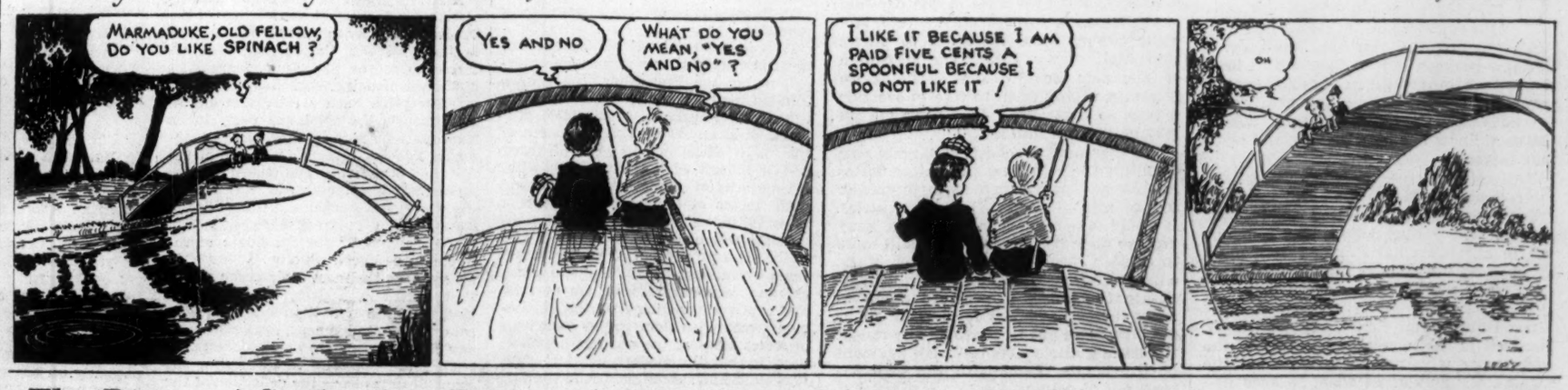
Des Moines Register: An impresario thinks America is the future capital of music. Already, of course, we own 10,000 of the world's 400 Stradivarius violins.

Los Angeles Times: What to do with leftovers? Well, if it's Sunday, you just place them on the kitchen table and say: "Supper's ready."

New Yorker: A commuter to New Canaan tells us that three or four times in the past month he's seen a tall, sad man stop at a Union News stand in Grand Central, hand the attendant an empty milk bottle, and in return receive a newspaper. Our commuter suspects that this tiny episode has some deep significance. The decline of the monetary system and the return to barter.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Some System!

By LE PELLEY


MARMADUKE, OLD FELLOW, DO YOU LIKE SPINACH?
YES AND NO
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "YES AND NO"?
I LIKE IT BECAUSE I AM PAID FIVE CENTS A SPOONFUL BECAUSE I DO NOT LIKE IT!
OH

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Sitting on Top of the World

By CARMACK

The Boss got a young police dog from the dog pound today and the first person we met when we started out to find a home for him was my butcher shop friend—
"Oh, Boy!" I said to the young police dog, "If the Boss can persuade this fellow to give you a home you'll be sitting on top of the world!"
And when I told him who the man was he wiggled his tail so hard and fast that he shook all over!
Naturally, he made a big hit and the butcher finally said he would take him—
And that's all there was to that!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

A Business Boomerang

SHOULD Japan trade with America? The question has been raised by actual and proposed restrictions on Japanese exports to the United States and countries of Central and South America. On the one hand, American textile manufacturers, alarmed because Japanese sales of cotton cloth in America for the first three months of 1935 were approximately equal to those for the entire year 1934, have appealed for protection. On the other hand, the Japanese Foreign Office recently expressed concern because self-imposed Japanese restrictions on the exportation of such articles as pencils, canned tuna fish, porcelain and matches had not averted agitation for restrictive measures against these exports in the United States.

Japanese exports to Central and South America have increased with spectacular rapidity—from 18,264,000 yen in 1932 to 104,752,000 in 1934. Haiti, Salvador, Guatemala and Costa Rica have recently taken measures or are contemplating measures which are calculated to limit sales of Japanese goods. These measures vary from equalization arrangements under which Japan is required to buy as much from a given country as she sells to it, to tariff increases and quota restrictions.

Some perspective in which to view these developments may be gained by asking a question: What would be the result for world economy if Japan should suddenly revert to the isolation which it maintained under the Tokugawa Shogunate and disappeared, both as a seller and as a buyer, in the markets of the world? Some manufacturers of textile goods, pencils, tuna fish, electric bulbs and other articles in which Japanese competition is keenly felt would applaud the exit. But for many producers of cotton, wool, oil, rubber and other raw materials, the abrupt vanishing of Japan as a purchaser would probably cause a disastrous drop in the prices of such commodities. It would deepen a crisis that had one of its chief roots in the disproportionate fall in the prices of agricultural commodities and raw materials.

But of course Japan will not return to that isolation. Repressed in one part of the world, Japan's commercial expansion is almost certain to assume more vigorous forms in other regions. If Japan is shut out of America, one quite probable consequence would be an intensification of pressure to secure an absolutely dominant position in the Chinese market, with all the unfortunate consequences in the way of possible international friction which this might involve.

In considering complaints of individual American industries about Japanese competition, it should never be forgotten that America's trade balance with Japan was lopsidedly favorable to the extent of about 370,000,000 yen in 1934. Japan spent approximately 1,100,000,000 yen for cotton alone in America during the last three years. Discrimination against Japanese goods might quite conceivably injure more American economic interests than it would benefit, because it would be only natural for Japan to transfer its cotton purchases elsewhere, so far as this is practicable, if it encounters insurmountable artificial obstacles in selling its goods on the American market.

International trade is a fragile and delicate organism. On all-around balance it has certainly not benefited from the orgy of measures of control and restriction which almost all countries have been applying during recent years.

An Epic—Lived

ON A scorching, October midday in 1916, a 28-year-old British staff captain anchored in the harbor of Jedda and watched the vibrating heat waves wriggle between him and the white, low-lying Arab town on the Red Sea and mirage over the distant lagoon. For nearly two decades since then, Aircraftsman Thomas Edward Shaw has been making and writing history.

Scarcely had the armistice cleared the war-clouded horizon when the name of "Lawrence of Arabia" was emblazoned before the reading world. The romance of his adventure has stamped itself more vividly on the popular imagination than any other episode of the World War.

Only a short while ago, in a quiet Devonshire inn, Shaw sat at lunch, dressed in the simple bluish-gray of the Air Corps, with not an insignia but the wings. His refusal of wine, tobacco and all but the simplest food harmonized with the quiet innate modesty of the man. As a student at Oxford, Shaw attended no teas, belonged to no clubs, played no games; and later, like a great American aviator, he refused to become "public property."

His fight at the Peace Conference for justice for his Arab allies was to Shaw, undoubtedly, his hardest and most disappointing. His chagrin was succinctly epitomized in his refusal to accept medals from his King, in recognition of his services. Although Shaw frankly acknowledged he cared only about that element which would help his country win in the war, his sense of justice demanded for his Arabs a settlement in line with the promises they had received.

Whatever else may be said of this quiet-mannered, blue-eyed, scholarly and individualistic idealist, the fact stands out that in the deserts of Araby and in the fields of literature by his heroic gestes he has enriched the annals of the human race.

Divide the Security Bill

AT LEAST two distinct kinds of legislation are embodied in the economic security bill pending before the United States Senate. One is immediate provision for an existing emergency. The other is long-range commitment for a permanent system of old-age and unemployment benefits.

The emergency provisions include old-age pensions to the needy, aid to dependent children, and other forms of assistance. These probably would be passed by the Senate with little opposition. The permanent sections of the bill propose to set up far-reaching and expensive systems of unemployment compensation and of contributory old-age insurance for all workers in industry. On these there is still much question and much reason for thorough discussion and study.

Senator Walter F. George is one of a number who have remarked this cleavage, and he offered last week a bill to divide the program along these lines. About the same time there became public the report of the advisory council of leading businessmen designated by Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, which criticized certain features of the unemployment compensation proposals and urged that action on the old-age insurance section be postponed until next year.

It is doubtful if one tenth of 1 per cent of the American people know just how much they would be committed to in the old-age insurance sections of the security bill. These would involve the heaviest taxes and largest reserves of any part of the measure. Big promises are more easily made than fulfilled. Annuities of from $10 to $85 a month would be paid, and these would amount, according to estimates made for the House Ways and Means Committee, to $2,792,000,000 in 1970, with the aggregate probably continuing to rise rather sharply until 1980. To prepare for such outlays the committee felt it had to levy taxes rising ultimately to 6 per cent, half on the employer and half on the employee, and amass a reserve of $32,000,000,000.

The risks involved in handling such a reserve are political as well as financial. Experience in other countries and with municipal retirement funds here has shown it is difficult for the general public, unacquainted with actuarial calculations, to understand the need for such huge accumulations, and the tendency is, with so much money on the books, to increase the benefits beyond what can subsequently be borne.

Such considerations make it very desirable that the old-age insurance section and possibly the unemployment compensation section should be separated from the rest of the security measure and given the careful examination their permanence deserves, without delaying the provision of pensions to the needy aged and to mothers with dependent children.

Government by Pressure

A NEW high in political pressure group lobbying to squeeze the public treasury is reached in the bulletin sent to American Legion members by John Thomas Taylor, one of the Legion's National Legislative Committee, on the eve of the expected bonus veto by President Roosevelt.

Closely analyzing votes and personnel of the Senate, the bulletin narrows down to a list of twelve Senators whose votes it believes will be crucial in the decision of the Senate's position on the veto, and while urging some attention to others who might waver, says: "The maximum of telegrams should be sent to the twelve Senators, urging them to vote to override a veto, so that a full cash payment bill may be enacted into law."

The argument is concerned largely with disputing the point that the United States has already paid much more to former service men than have other countries. It would take more than two pages, however, to disprove this fact. And still more to explain why the United States is the only country in which war veterans constitute themselves a pressure group to exact larger payments from their country. And more yet to convince any except the more gullible that full cash payment of the bonus would take the veterans issue out of politics.

The ordinary citizen, of course, has not the immediate visible incentive to oppose the bonus which the veteran or seeker for the veteran vote has to demand it. Yet there must be many who would rather see the nation discharge its obligation generously to those who actually sustained the injuries of war than see it disburse largess without regard to sacrifice or need. Others doubtless can see that the safety of their savings is at stake if this is the push that would force the country over the cliff into printing press inflation.

Many also can surely see that there is equal or greater danger to the ultimate safety of republican government in America if encouragement continues for pressure groups to make demands upon the Government—demands which will only grow by what they feed upon.

At Toynbee Hall

Book News of the Day

MR. J. A. R. PIMLOTT has told delightfully his story of TOYNBEE HALL (London: Dent. 8s. 6d.) The book opens with a vivid description of the East London of fifty years ago, an East London of dirt and degradation, of overcrowding, of ignorance—worst of all, of utter isolation, because West London had thought but little of those who lived beyond Temple Bar and St. Paul's, had visited them less; and poverty had been regarded as a circumstance which called for compassion rather than for social reform, and for avoidance at all costs.

But Carlyle had questioned the righteousness of allowing chronic poverty to exist side by side with unprecedented wealth. Writers and reformers had followed the arguments he had raised. In the '40's, the Christian Socialist movement had begun to demand the substitution of co-operation for competition. Charles Booth, in his famous inquiry, had revealed that half the population of East London lived on the bare margin of existence.

Into this situation came a young man, Samuel Barnett, preaching the need of practical assistance. The literary and social upheavals of the century had made their mark especially upon the universities, and Samuel Barnett turned his attention to them. At Oxford he expounded his ideas, and from Oxford he drew the first recruits for his campaign.

Toynbee Hall represented, in its early days, the desire for religious activity outside the orthodox. It was, in its beginnings, the expression of men whose instincts revolted against black coats and "sweet prayers," who preferred the symbolism of shirt sleeves and the satisfaction of direct action, who believed that social culture and wholesome amusement had a greater kinship with religion than had hitherto been recognized, and acted on the belief.

The Settlement did not retain all the idealism of its beginnings, but that was less a matter of backsliding than of a natural settling down. In the course of its long history, it has been largely responsible for the growth of other settlements like, or somewhat like, itself. Out of its work have sprung, directly or indirectly, such organizations as the Workers' Travel Association, the Youth Hostel Association, the Workers' Educational Association, and a score of others of similar character.

But its main achievement, the achievement by which it will become part of English history, has lain in its demonstration of the facts that East and West are each a part of the other; that poverty, in the bulk, is a social problem which is solvable only by corporate understandings. P. M. L.

"Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, . . ."

Moscow Vignettes

Moscow

AN AMERICAN girl, interested in modern Russian life, finds a room in the little apartment of a Russian engineer who lives with his wife and eight-year-old boy. The man is polite, the wife is friendly, but the little boy, even after weeks have passed, is demonstratively hostile. "Your child will have nothing to do with me," says the American girl. "I have tried to make friends with him, but he becomes more aloof every day." The mother sighs. "Ah, my little Communist son, he is a problem," she answers. "He does not like you because you are an American. It is what they teach him at school. He says he will not be friendly with people from a country which exploits its workers."

* * *

Among our acquaintances is a quiet little Russian girl who seldom has an hour to spare from her work, her studies, and her "social work." We ask her if she does not feel that she is working too hard, but she replies impatiently, "There is no time to lose. We must be prepared." We ask, "Prepared for what?" She regards us a little scornfully and explains, "For the World Revolution, of course. Communists know that the final struggle with dying Capitalism is near."

* * *

In the large room of a woman's garment-making co-operative sit a hundred women busily sewing plain clothing. The work is being explained to a foreign visitor. Suddenly a forewoman appears and makes a brief announcement, "Our political speaker has been delayed and will not be able to come today." There are cries of disappointment from the workingwomen. The foreign visitor asks one of them, "Do you then enjoy political talks so much?" The workingwoman sighs. "They are such beautiful speakers, and tell us how happy we shall be in a few years. Just now life is very hard, but when we hear these talks we can see more plainly our wonderful future."

* * *

A Russian friend meets us smilingly. "You like our little anecdotes," he says, "and I have a new one." And he tells us the latest story. A group of foreigners meet a Russian workman standing patiently on a hill, and ask him what he is doing. "I am paid to stand here," he replies, "and watch for the coming of Socialism." The foreigners propose: "But come along with us, and we will pay you twice as much to watch for the disappearance of the capitalist crisis." After some thought, the workman says: "Thank you, I prefer a permanent job."

* * *

A Frenchman, recently arrived in Moscow, speaks fluent and correct Russian, and we ask, "How long did you live in Russia before?" He replies, "This is my first visit to Russia." We exclaim, "How, then, did you learn to speak Russian so well?" He smiles. "I had the misfortune to be taken prisoner by the Germans in the great war and spent eighteen months in a prison camp. We had among our number many Russians. Time hung heavy, and it was necessary to do something with it. So I exchanged language lessons with Russian officers, and learned more in eighteen months than I might have done otherwise in years."

* * *

"I must take a trip by street car," an American woman told the Russian woman cook. "In that case," said the cook, "I will lend you my little girl." The American asks in astonishment, "And why should you do that?" "Oh, I often lend her to friends," explained the cook. "If you have a child with you, you can get on the front and off the back of trams, and avoid the rush. Many people borrow children for every trip."

* * *

A long line of men and women waited patiently on the pavement for a bus. A buxom peasant girl came along and took her place at the head of the line. There were cries of protest from the waiting crowd. The girl began to open her purse. From the crowd came shouts, "All right. Never mind showing us. We know. Delegate." In Moscow there is one convention after another, and the delegates receive tickets which entitle them to take places at the head of any queue.

* * *

In the barber shop several men are waiting. A foreigner enters just as one barber dismisses his client. The barber politely waves the newcomer to his chair. But the latter hesitates, and points to the waiting men. The barber points out a placard upon which is printed in three languages, "Those who pay foreign currency will be served first." Such is the power of coveted *valuta* in Soviet Russia.

D. B.

North . . South . . East . . West

The Nesting Fledgling Lingers

By Frank L. Perrin

DURING one of Mr. Bryan's stirring political campaigns a hired worker on a western farm asked and received permission to go to town to hear the eloquent Commoner expound his free silver doctrine. Interrogated upon his return to the farm, he is said to have remarked that the distinguished visitor "spoke well of himself." But perhaps the eulogies were more of the cause espoused than of the leader.

Political leaders are great only when they and their party are swept into power. Then, and almost immediately, they are subjected to criticism. The enthusiasm of the campaign is forgotten. Those who have given their votes and helped to swell the volume of applause and acclaim, demand the rewards which, with important reservations, were freely promised.

It is improbable that Mr. Bryan, had he been elected in any of his three campaigns for the Presidency, could have fulfilled his contract to restore silver to the national currency at the ratio proposed, or at any ratio. The incumbent of that high office, in this year of grace, finds it difficult, even with an overwhelming majority of sympathetic partisans in both houses of Congress, to restore or re-establish national prosperity by the methods which seemed so simple to him in the summer and fall of 1932. Is it that those who clamor for and demand political and economic reforms are perverse and captious, insisting that their champions accomplish alone and by some form of secret alchemy the wonders promised, or is it that the modern political diagnosticians and specialists are, in the first instance, deceived and carried away by their own enthusiasm?

* * *

As we read the record we are inclined to conclude that there is no royal road to political or economic freedom on the charts and maps so attractively drawn by those who seek, first of all, the opportunity to serve. And I believe that as we realize this we will become more and more cautious in espousing and supporting even the most eloquent and convincing discoverers and proponents of new plans, new blocs and new and untried theories of government. All these, like the orator first referred to, "speak well of themselves."

A year ago, and even since, there was much talk in the United States of the impending birth of a new and possibly dominant third party, so called. By some it was believed that the nucleus of this party was to be the rechristened Progressive bloc again dominant in Wisconsin. Others intimated that the somewhat larger but less cohesive bloc a little farther to the west, the Farmer-Laborites, would be the strongest bidder for support among discontented Democrats and Republicans alike.

But these earlier signs seem to be failing or fading. The remnant of the old silver bloc seems to have been placated by the concessions made to it in Washington. Gradually those who would provide some method of "sharing the wealth" seem to be discovering that the thing they call wealth cannot be divided and parceled out by any process as simple as that which their leaders have devised.

* * *

A few days ago, in Wisconsin, what is referred to as the first anniversary of the Progressive Party in that State was celebrated. Just why the occasion was referred to as the first anniversary it is difficult to imagine. Wisconsin's Progressive Party has been a third and almost continuously the dominant party in its home state for many years. Former Senator La Follette, after his defiance of the so-called Stalwart or Old Guard leaders, more than forty years ago, was successively elected Governor and United States Senator as a Progressive Party leader, though nominally the candidate of the Republican Party. Surely it must be agreed that the mere designation of the Progressives as a party rather than a bloc, was little more than a casual political event. A realignment, next year or in any future campaign, would as certainly restore the opposing forces within the Republican ranks as the deflection of the Progressive bloc, in 1932, resulted in a sweeping victory for the Democrats in that State.

The La Follette brothers, sons of "Fighting Bob," who have succeeded him, one as Senator and one as Governor, elected for a second term, apparently have agreed that this is not the time for the emergence of the Progressive Party into the national arena. The elder La Follette was less restrained when he thrust himself into the field as a candidate for the Presidency in the campaign of 1924. He received, in the electoral college, only the thirteen votes of his own State.

Today there are increasing indications that the aligned forces in the campaign next year will carry the familiar designations. Apparently the old lines of offense and defense are to be reconstructed.

The Wide Horizon

Women Citizens' Rights

By Alma Lutz

MANY persons may be surprised to learn that the Constitution of the United States does not guarantee to women citizens the same rights and protection that men enjoy. It has been taken for granted, since women won the vote, that everything is as it should be and that women who continue to campaign for equal rights are a little warped.

When the Constitution was written it was based on medieval English common law under which the rights of men were respected and protected, but under which a woman, and especially a married woman, was regarded as a *femme covert*, that is, under the authority or protection of her lord or husband. Almost without exception when women have claimed their rights under the Constitution, they have been denied because of the common law interpretation.

Therefore it is important that the Constitution be amended to wipe out the relics of medievalism upheld by common law and to establish a legal status for women in line with public opinion of the twentieth century. Such an amendment is sponsored by the National Woman's Party and reads:

> Men and women shall have equal rights throughout the United States and all places subject to its jurisdiction.
>
> Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Since 1923 it has been introduced in Congress yearly.

* * *

That women have their status assured by the Constitution is imperative at this time, when such a reactionary policy toward women is sweeping through the world. While it may seem incredible that such a program as Mussolini's or Hitler's could be carried through in the United States, nevertheless many threats to women's economic security may be found in statements made by people who believe unemployment can be ended by eliminating women as wage earners.

On the statutes of various states there are countless survivals of common law which are an indictment of men's fairness and a proof that women's attempts to remove them by state action have been futile. For example, in Oklahoma, women are ineligible for any of the higher elective offices. In Wisconsin, no woman may serve as clerk to a legislative committee or in any other capacity as an employee of the State Legislature. In twenty-seven states women are disqualified as jurors.

Married women, in some states, are limited in their right to contract and have to go through a complicated court procedure in order to engage in business. In Washington, a married woman cannot sue for damages for injuries unless her husband joins her in the suit.

The rights of a mother are not respected in a third of the states. When a son or daughter passes on without a will in the District of Columbia, the father inherits to the exclusion of the mother. The services and earnings of a minor belong to the father in Massachusetts, Michigan, and New York. In Louisiana, when a minor marries with the consent of the mother but without the consent of the father, this is held as sufficient legal cause for disinheritance.

There are states in which a double standard of morals is upheld by law. The grounds for divorce are not the same for a wife as for a husband. Inheritance laws in some states discriminate against women.

* * *

According to Burnita Shelton Matthews, head of the National Association of Women Lawyers, "the Equal Rights Amendment would put women into the Constitution, so to speak, would strike down the shackles the common law places upon them, and would mean that every woman shall hold her life, liberty and property under the protection of the general rules governing other human beings."

The advocates of special labor legislation for women are alarmed because they think that this amendment will abolish all the laws for which they have worked for years and which they are convinced are a protection to wage-earning women. There is, however, a decided feeling among many working women that this so-called protective legislation, when it applies to women only, interferes with their chances of earning a living and keeps them in a low-wage class; they ask that labor legislation apply to both men and women. Such has been the policy of the NRA with its minimum-wage and hour regulations. The tendency in the states would be to revise labor laws so that men as well as women would be affected by minimum-wage and hour rulings. When a thirty-hour bill for men and women is introduced in Congress and has many supporters, a forty-eight-hour law for women in the states appears antiquated.

Dr. M. Carey Thomas, president emeritus of Bryn Mawr, who all her life has had the welfare of women and the nation at heart, recently stated her estimate of the Equal Rights Amendment in these terms: "After having given the most careful consideration of which I am capable to the present legal and industrial disabilities of American women and also to what I am convinced will be the beneficial after effects of the Equal Rights Amendment now before Congress, I have reached the conclusion that it ought to be supported by every women's organization and by every individual woman in the United States."